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VOL. XXV NO. 217 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Federation To Coincide With King's Visit?

Viceroy Pleads For Good-will

"INDIA AT HEART IS LOYAL," HE SAYS

Federal Anomalies Admitted But Advantages Urged

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA, September 13.

Milder in tone but more expressive of faith in future was Lord Linlithgow's second address to the Central Legislature. No sensational announcement was either expected or made—the only important announcement, if it can be called an announcement at all, being the Viceroy's intimation that the life of the Assembly has been extended till October, 1938. The Viceroy contended himself with the bold statement without adducing any reason or explanation but lobby comment interprets it as the Viceregal intention to hold Federal elections in the winter next year so that the King's visit may coincide with its inauguration.

Good-will For Provincial Govts.

The Viceroy's speech was comparativeiy brief lasting just over thirty minutes. It was friendly in spirit and carefully-worded so as to avoid controversy or suspicion. The two subjects on which he was expected to throw some light and remove doubts in the public mind were constitutional changes in the provinces and the advent of Federation.

Great Turning Point

"One of the great turning points of our political history has been successfuily negotiated," said His Excellency referring to the establishment of new Provincial Ministries in August last. Cheers greeted his message to provincial Governments of "cordial goodwill and of encouragement in confronting many problems that lie before them".

There was also applause when he referred to future of provinces as "full of promise."

Federal Anomalies Admitted

On the subject of Federation the Viceroy appeared to be more reticent—if not also more diffident. He honestly admitted the existence doubts and criticism of anomalies incidental to the introduction of the All-India Federation and particularly of difficulties in bringing together separate units. His appeal was for laying aside differences of opinion and fixing "our gaze rather upon points of agreement and of common interest." He urged the advantages of Federation from the standpoint of unity of India and of the establishment Central Government, for hastening the growth of trade and commerce and the full development of natural resources of the country as a whole—in other words for unity and uniformity between states and British India in fiscal and economic matters. There was no indication in the speech of any concrete proposals which would bring representatives of British India into the field of negotiations and discussions now going on and make political understanding possible for future Central Government.

Premature To Disclose Plans

Lobby interpretation of the speech is that the Viceroy probably thinks it is premature now to disclose his plans to befriend political opinion to the Federal idea and intends to wait until next year to proceed further. One member told me "I cannot see from the speech how the Viceroy proposes to deal with the strong political opposition in the country to Federation under the present Act."

It is significant to note that the Viceroy gave first place in his Address to questions of middle-class unemployment and rural development. He was not disposed to leave these problems as primarily for provincial Governments but freely undertook to lend such assistance as Government of India properly could. So also on question of Zanzibar he took a moderate line admitting the scheme fell short of expectations but commending it as holding out definite possibilities.

Congress Members Absent

The Chamber as usual presented a picturesque appearance with every gallery full to capacity. The non-official side of the House was, however, more than half empty owing to the absence of members of the Congress and Congress Nationalist Party who had decided to stay away. Officials in their state dress of black and gold, military officers in their bright red uniforms with rows of medals on their coats and members in their rich gala dress, most picturesque of all being Sir Nawaz Khan who looked like a human rain-bow, gave a striking touch of colour to the occasion.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Spanish Question To The Fore

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—All delegations have arrived for the opening of the League Assembly. Spanish Nationalists have sent an unofficial delegation. No question of their recognition arises but they will actively canvass friendly countries on such questions as the re-election of the Spanish Government to the Council. No doubt, H. H. the Aga Khan will be elected President of the Assembly but Sgr. Negrin of Spain, the Acting President, will deliver the opening address. Thus the question of Spain will be brought in the Assembly

A little later the Assembly will be asked to give its secret note on the eligibility of Spain for a permanent seat in the Council. It is doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds majority will be attained. The Far East will be one of the principal topics in the Assembly though the actual agenda to-day is purely formal.—Reuter's Special.

TEXT OF SPEECH

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

In the course of his address to the joint session of the Central Legislature, the Viceroy said:—

Since the inauguration of provincial Autonomy on the 1st of

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5.)

India Act Must Go

ASSEMBLY PARTIES UNANIMOUS

Constituent Assembly Resolution To Come Up On Friday

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Lobby anticipations point to a first class political debate on Friday next in the Assembly on Mr. Satyamurti's resolution regarding the replacement of Government of India Act by a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of adult franchise. The attitude of various non-official groups may well be described as unity in diversity, for though a keen three-cornered fight is expected on the floor of the House on the wording of the second part of the resolution I find no exception is taken to the first part of the resolution which states that the Government of India Act in no way represents the will of the nation and is wholly unsatisfactory.

Mr. Aney's amendment, which may be taken as representing the view of the Congress Nationalists, brings in specifically the Communal Award, ordinances and other rules framed under the Act, including those relating to franchise and class representation.

JINNAH'S AMENDMENT

I understand Mr. Jinnah intends to move an amendment suggesting that instead of Constituent Assembly "a Convention or Conference" elected on the basis of electorates as provided in the Communal Award in the absence of agreement to the contrary and further recommending that the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded with the mutual consent of the communities concerned

It is not yet certain whether the debate will be concluded on Friday itself and the motion will be pressed to division.

AGA KHAN ELECTED PRESIDENT

League Assembly Session At Geneva

GENEVA. Sept. 13.

H. H. the Aga Khan has been elected President of the League of Nation Assembly with 42 out of 49 votes cast.—Reuter.

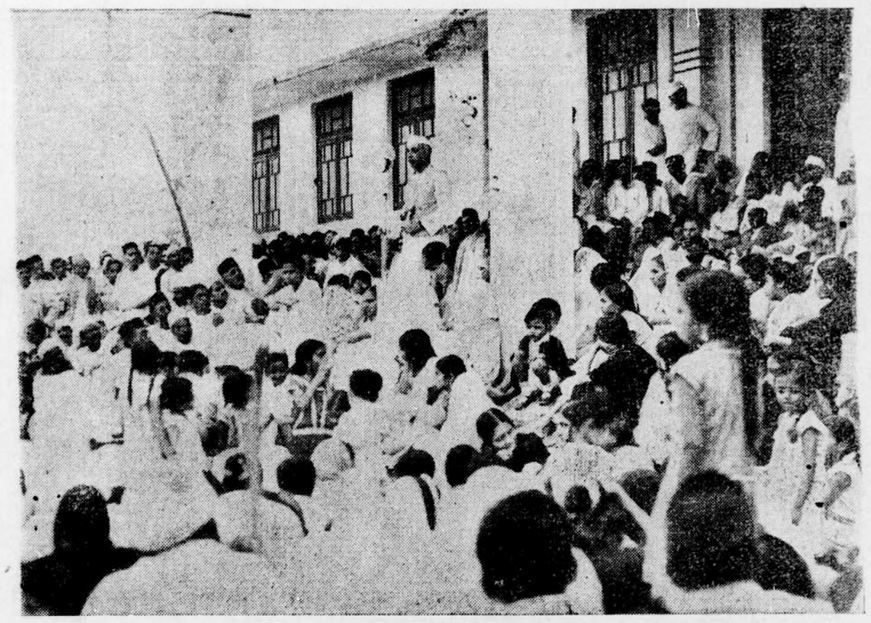
"LIGHT COMES FROM EAST"

Aga Khan Thanks Assembly For His Election

GENEVA: September 13.

Returning thanks for his election to the Presidency of the Assembly, H. H. the Aga Khan said: "With more warmth and feeling than I can bring to my lips, I thank you. You have done India, my country, a great honour. It is a great honour to a country, whose whole philosophy of life is attuned to the principles on which the League is based and whose great thinkers, from times immemorial, of whatever culture and creed, have sought in the supremacy of Law, the sole escape from the anarchy of force. I am very conscious of the weight of responsibility now laid on me. In the spirit of devoted service to the League, I take it up."

The Aga Khan added that never were co-operation, goodwill and service more incumbent on all members of the League than to-day If there had been regrettable defection from the League, nations were still knocking at their door and the League was now more truly universal and Catholic. He rejoiced that he had joined in welcoming Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan and Egypt to the League. "These truly portent a good omen for light comes from the East." The League's ideals lived, would live and prevail.—Reuter.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the public meeting at Andheri on Sunday last.

450 Million Lives At Stake

Japan Mad With Lust For Conquest

Invasion Of China Is Clear Case For League Action

GENEVA, Sept. 13.

The Chinese Government appeal to the League declares that Japanese invasion of China is clearly a case to be dealt with under Article X of the Covenant, which provides for territorial integrity of members of the League.

It also falls within the purview of Article XI, which provides that the League should take any action deemed wise and effectual in the event of war or danger of war and therefore, the matter is the concern of the whole League.

The appeal also invokes Article XVII dealing with the proceedings to be adopted in the event of disputes with non-members of the League.

A memorandum with the appeal states: "Intoxicated by the lust for conquest, the invader is bent on ruthless slaughter and wanton destruction. Lives of 450 million are at stake and civilisation and security of the whole world is in the balance."—Reuter.

(Article XI of the covenant of the League of Nations indicates how any war or threat of war or any circumstance which threatens to disturb International Peace may be brought before the League Council.)

JAPAN CLAIMS CHINESE ARE RETREATING

TOKIO, Sept. 13.

The Chinese troops, in the Northern and Eastern Fronts, have started a general retreat this morning, according to Japanese messages from Shanghai, and apparently they mean to hold the second line, 20 miles long, between Liuho on Yangtse and Nansiang on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway along which 100,000 Chinese troops are already concentrated.

Continuing their advance along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the Japanese troops have captured Taiung, according to a message from Kelgan, while a Japanese detachment advancing from Weihsien in Chahar has also crossed the border into Shansi and captured Kwangling.

Communist Chinese troops under Gen. Chuteh have entered Shansi and taken up their positions on the line between Tatung and Taiyuan. —Reuter.

200 CHINESE PLANES DESTROYED

TOKIO, Sept. 13.

The Japanese claim that 200 Chinese 'planes amounting to two thirds of the total number of Chinese front line aircraft have either been destroyed or brought down in the present hostilities. —Reuter.

British Charge . D'Affaires Leaves For Nanking

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Shanghai.—The British Charge d'Affaires Mr. Howe, is leaving for Nanking to-morrow accompanied by Major W. A. Lovat Fraser and Mr. E. L. Hallpatch. Sino-Japanese authorities have been informed that the party is taking the route covered by Sir H. Hugessen when he was attacked. A large Union Jack is painted on the roof of the motorcar.

Cholera continues to spread among the Japanese troops in Paoshan. There are now over 200 cases.—Reuter's Special.

MANCHU POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13.

Asked whether Japan would be willing to submit her dispute with China to an International Commission. Mr. Kawafoe, Japanese Ambassador in China, in an interview to Reuter, said that it hda always been the traditional policy of Japan to settle any Sino-Japanese question direct with China.

He added that he did not believe there would be any change in this policy, but personally opined that Japan might not necessarily be unwilling to respond to an offer of co-operation by the same Powers who helped to settle the 1932 conflict.—Reuter.

CHINA WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END

NANKING, Sept. 13.

Bewilderment at the silence of the western nations in the face of a "Japanese war against China" resulting in massacres of non-combatants, demolition of homes and dislocation of business, was expressed by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in a special broadcast to America to-day.

She declared that if the whole occidental world was indifferent to all this, and abandoned its treaties, the Chinese, who laboured for years under the stigma of cowards, would do their best.

"We will try to fight till we win, or are really beaten to our broken knees, even if our good earth. With all its history and cares, is steeped in blood, swept by fire, and destroyed."—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

Germany's Intervention

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Paris.—The Geneva Correspondent of "le jour" learns "from an extremely good source' that Germany recently offered to mediate between Japan and China. He adds that there is, therefore, a very serious reason why the League, especially France and Britain, should not allow the Chinese appeal to be swamped in the morass of the league procedure.—Reuter's Special.

Baroda Dewan Bans Address To Jawaharlal

But The People Are Pouring In By Special Train To See Him!

BARODA, Sept. 13.

It is understood that the Dewan of Baroda has refused sanction to the presentation of an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is arriving here to-morrow, by the Baroda Municipality, in accordance with its resolution. The reason for the refusal is stated to be that only the Maharaja of Baroda can be the recipient of addresses in the State.

The Gaekwar's State Railway is running special trains to-morrow to cope with the traffic at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit. —A. P.

MASARYK UNCONSCIOUS

PRAGUE: September 13.

Ex-President Masaryk is unconscious. His temperature is rising President Benes and the Prime Minister Hodza, remained at his residence throughout the night.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA AND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, Sept. 13.

Haile Selassie, ex-Emperor of Ethiopia, has informed the League that the Ethiopian Government will not be represented at the present session of the League Assembly, but the Delegate at Geneva will inform Selassie, if it is necessary to safeguard Ethiopia's rights and interests.—Reuter.

Increasing Cholera Menace At Shanghai

SHANGHAI: September 13.

Serious concern has been caused by the heavy increase in cholera of which there are now 450 cases in the French Concession and 75 in the International Settlement. So far, 60 fatalities have occurred, mostly among the Chinese refugees.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYER SUNK

Chinese Air Force Claim

NANKING, Sept 13.

The Chinese airforce headquarters claim that Japanese destroyer was instantly sunk in the outer harbour of Kwangchow Bay this morning as a result of five direct hits scored by bombers from Canton.—Reuter

FOES
COMPETITION
WILL CLOSE
TO-MORROW
15th SEPTEMBER

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Lahore Electroplater with thorough knowledge of silver, chrome and Nickel Plating, etc. Apply C/o The Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., Cawasji Patel Street, Phone No. 21109. (9039)

Wanted for our Office smart Travelling Boy for Carrying and Despatching samples and letters. Apply with pay, age in their own handwriting. No. 9038, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for a temporary post of a Lecturer in Sanskrit on Rs. 120 p.m. A good B.A. and M.A. degree in Sanskrit essential. Applicants should state age, native place and teaching experience, and apply not later than 27th September. Principal, Baroda College. (6820)

Wanted an experienced Surgeon for a Hospital. F.R.C.S. (England) will be given preference. Apply stating terms and pay to President, Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Surat, before 30-9-1937. (6776)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted active, influential, reliable and experienced Agents throughout India for selling first-class Toilet Requisites on account and commission basis. Apply to:—The Vilco Products Corporation, Bunder Road, Karachi. (9035)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Provident and Insurance Companies in need of financial aid to negotiate with the Insurance Underwriters, Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (9011)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale—A well built storeyed Bungalow on Malabar Hill, with an unrestricted Back Bay View, well laid out garden, is offered for sale to close an estate will suit Ruling Princes, Chiefs, or Aristocracy. For price and particulars apply to P. Box No. 3576, Bombay. (9008)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent a speciality. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9033)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

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Public Notices

WANTED

A fully qualified sister-in-charge (European or Indian) on Rs. 180-4-200 p.m. plus a monthly messing allowance of Rs. 60. Uniform allowance Rs. 100 (Annually). Furnished free quarters. Post on contract basis. Apply with copies of testimonials stating nationality religion, age and previous experience. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. Name two references.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Itki (Government) Sanatorium,
Itki, District Ranchi, Bihar.
6819

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 1-8-0 per share free of Income-tax to the shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 6th October 1937 and that such dividend will be paid by warrant payable on or after the 13th October, 1937.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and the Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September, 1937 to the 6th October, 1937, both days inclusive for preparation of Dividend Warrants which will be posted on the 12th October 1937.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Secretary.
6818

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9|19, BANK STREET, FORT, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, 1937, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and BALANCE SHEET and PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT made upto 31st March, 1937.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th day of September to SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1937.

N.B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1937, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the Shareholders.

Public Notices

GONDAL STATE

TENDER NOTICE FOR CRUDE OIL.

1. Sealed tenders for the supply of Crude Oil Grade "A" of Asiatic Petroleum Co., or equally good quality (giving specification with full details) from 1st January 1938 to 31st December 1938 will be received by the Office Superintendent, Gondal, upto 3 p.m on 15th October, 1937.
2. Form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1|- per copy.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 250|- should accompany the tender without which no tender will be taken into consideration. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Crude Oil."
4. The Office Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Office Superintendent,
Gondal State.
Gondal, Dated 4th Sept., 1937.
6773

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAIFUDDIN ABDEALLI KAJIJI, Bai FATUBAI wife of Abbas Tyaballi Basrai, Bai MOTIBAI wife of Salebhai Tyabji Barma and Bai AMTA wife of Mahomedbhai Abdulkayum Kajiji, the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Abdeali Mahomedali Kajiji have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Surat District Surat Sub-District Surat near the Athwa Gate and commonly known as the French Gardens bearing Survey Nos. 13 and 14 and containing by admeasurement 9 acres and 22 1|2 Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Tapti River, on or towards the West by the Ditch adjoining the Parade Ground, on or towards the South by public Road running from Athwa to Dumas and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1937.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(6805)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAOJI PREMJI, a widower, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord and Merchant, residing at Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..Deceased.

VURJIWANDAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, the executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 1st day of September, 1937.

(Sd.) Messrs. M. V. GOKHALE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(6825)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th September, 1937.
(6824)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CHHAGANLAL KASTURCHAND, a firm has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, lying and being at Mouje Danda in the Bandra, South Salsette Taluka, Zilla Bombay Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the book of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 298 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhagwandas Harjiwan, on or towards the West partly by the property of Keshavji Mohunji Karim and partly by the ground property of the said Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar and which forms a portion of the plot No. 81, Scheme No. II

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building bearing No. 24 B, and non-agricultural Survey No. 223, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mouje Danda in the Bandra South Salsette Taluka, Zilla Bombay Suburban District, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1055 square yards or thereabouts and forming the part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 298 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhagwandas Harjiwandas, on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South by the land of Shivaji Sundarji and which forms plot No. 77, Scheme No. II and assessment is Rs. 14|-.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate lying and being at Mouje Danda Village near Bandra in Registration Sub-District of Bandra, South Salsette Taluka, Salsette District Bombay Suburban and bearing the following description in Old Record of Government:

S. No.	Pot No.	Area A.G.
298	1	0-8-3|4 (1055 sq. yds).

and registered in the present records of right of the Bandra village under the following description:

S. No.	Pot No.	Area A.G.
357	Part of 3 Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II portion of Plot No. 81.	0-8-3|4

and bounded on the East by the vacant land of Bhagwandas Harjiwandas, on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 358 and belonging to Harkisondas Shivji, on the South by the property of Hormusji Dorabji and on the North by the land belonging to Harkisondas Shivji and bearing the non-agricultural Survey No. 223.

The piece of land mentioned in the second para of the Scheme now bears the description as follows:—

Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II, Plot No. 77 of area 7-1|2 gunthas (907-1|2 sq. yds) and stand in the name of Harkisondas Shivji. The pieces of land mentioned in the first and second paras of the Schedule now bear the following description:

Portion of area 2110 sq. yds. of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II Plot No. 81 the area of the whole of which is acre 1 and 21-1|2 gunthas assessment Rs. 5 and standing in the name of Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Gazdar.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1937.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6823

Public Notices

THE PUNJAB PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two Certificates for Twenty Shares Nos. 232834 to 232843 and 236139 to 236148 of The Punjab Portland Cement Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Haji Abdulla Noormahomed have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name: HAJI ABDULLA NOORMAHOMED
Address: 53, Bhajipala Lane, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
9034

"Form Fours"!
And "Quick March"!
TO WATCH
MOTILAL
in
CAPT. KIRTIKUMAR
with
BIBBO—KRISHNAKUMARI—and YAKUB
Direction:
C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
Don't Forget
It's A SAGAR PICTURE
2ND WEEK
At
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

TO-DAY at 1-30 P. M.
SPECIAL LADIES' SHOW
OF
GULBADAN
A VISHNU PICTURE
Depicting lofty ideals, chivalry, and sacrifice of an Indian Lady.
Mrs. SHAFFI TYABJI, J.P. has kindly consented to preside.
Note:—
Half the income of this Show will be donated to
BAWLA CHARITY FUND
Ladies of all communities are requested to see this picture at
LAMINGTON
Talkies, Lamington Rd.
Daily: 5, 8, 10-45 P. M.

Now in the 6th Week
"GANGAVATARAN"
KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S Gorgeous Production
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays Sundays & Holidays.

Karnatak's Right To Separate Province

Acquisition Of Tracts From States, A Hard Nut To Crack, Says Kelkar

POONA, Sept. 9.

In an interview to the Secretary of the Karnatak Unification League, regarding certain misunderstanding existing at present between Maharashtra and the Karnatak, Mr. N. C. Kelkar has issued a lengthy statement conveying his views on the subject. Mr. Kelkar says:—

"I regard the ideal, held before their eyes by our Karnatak brethren, of a united Karnatak province with a special university for it, legitimate as well as practical. There are inherent difficulties in the ways of bringing under one administration all the fragments of Karnatak now distributed in the S.D. of the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency, the Hyderabad and Mysore and other States. These difficulties can be solved only by the use and operation of the lever of political power.

"Fortunately, now there are Congress governments established both in the Bombay and Madras presidencies and both of them many conceivably be ready to surrender Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara on the one hand and the Kanarese districts and talukas in the Madras Presidency for the formation of a new Karnatak province. But the acquisition of Kanarese tracts from the States would be a hard nut to crack. For that, the leaders of the Karnatak movement may have to wait till the Federation becomes an accomplished fact and enough friendly feeling prevails to induce the States to consider the question of secession or exchange of the tracts in question for some consideration."

GIVE-AND-TAKE POLICY

Mr. Kelkar continues to say: "But speaking for Maharashtra, I can say we shall have no objection to the surrender of such talukas even from the present British-governed territory of the Bombay Presidency, which are predominantly or essentially Kanarese in point of languages, tradition and culture. Per contra our Kanarese friends will, I suppose, be ready to exclude from the new Karnatak province such few and small tracts in which it would be proved by the census figures that they are predominantly or essentially Maharashtrian by language, tradition and culture.

"The principle to be followed will be that there will be no 'Zulum' on any people to remain either in this or that province but that the demarcation will be so made, if possible, that the idea of grouping together people who are really kin and akin will be realised. Even when this is done on broad lines, very small minorities are bound to remain included either in the Maharashtra province or in the new Karnataka province which could not be so described; but if we follow the principles applied by the League of Nations for the protection of small minorities in Europe, for example, satisfactory arrangements, I assert, can be easily made to give equitable protection tax these small groups for the preservation of their own languages, education, manners and customs, religious practices and culture generally. I need not go into detail over this point in this small statement.

A SURPLUS PROVINCE?

"The leaders of the new Karnatak movements will certainly consider the question of making their province financially self-supporting, for there can be no hope of a special contribution from the Central Government for this purpose under the present circumstances. I am glad to hear from certain Kanarese friends that the new province can even be a surplus province. I am inclined to believe this because the Karnatak is on the whole a fertile province, and has enough raw material for its industrial development. As for the idea of the Karnatak University, it obviously goes with the idea of Karnatak Province. But I will go further and say that the idea of such a University is even more easy of accomplishment than the idea of a Karnatak Province under a separate administration. I firmly believe that time has come for the establishment of regional Universities, and there is no reason why there may not be a University for Gujerat, a University for Maharashtra and a University for Karnatak.

CONGRESS SUPPORT ASSURED

"The Congress has already established its administration upon the basis and the principle of linguistic grouping, and it should be possible for the Congress Government when it comes to power in the Central Legislature to help the realisation of their ideal by our Karnatak friends. In the meanwhile, I will earnestly appeal both to our Maharashtrian and Karnatak friends to show a spirit of toleratio towards each other and avoid every act or tendency towards illegitimate aggression upon the right of each other to their own language, literature and cultural development.

Mr. Kelkar concludes: "I cannot, however, conclude this statement without registering my strong protest against the Maharashtrian rulers of States in which there is a predominant Kanarese speaking population for the injustice they have been practising by not making adequate provision for opening and conducting Kanarese schools for the education of Kanarese boys and girls and also for facilities for the free the Kanarese language in matters of administration."—United Press.

INDIAN VISITORS IN BRUSSELS

Received In Audience By King Leopold

(From A Correspondent.)
BRUSSELS, (By Mail.)

Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavry, son and daughter of Dasturji Saheb Khurshedji Erachji Pavry, are at present in Brussels on a brief visit. They were received in audience by King Leopold at the Royal Palace and by Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Chateau of Laeken on August 23. The guests were accorded a warm welcome by the Prime Minister, Monsieur Paul Van Zeeland, at the Ministry. Dr. and Miss Pavry were recently in Germany, and were received by Herr Hitler at his summer residence in the Bavarian Alps on August 13.

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Headaches, Pains Gone in 5 Minutes

New Alkaline Way Gives Amazing Relief

There is now a safe, easy, and effective way to get almost instant relief from Headaches, Neuralgia, and Muscular pains resulting from an Excess Acid condition.

It has been definitely proven that Headaches and other distressing aches and pains are practically always the result of too much acid in the system. This excess acid condition is caused by over-eating, drinking, late hours, loss of sleep, and over-indulgence.

That is where most Headaches start. When we do these things that cause an excess acid condition to form in the system, our stomach becomes upset—our resistance is lowered, and then Headaches, Neuralgia, Colds, or other aches and pains develop. This is nature's warning that there is something wrong in our system that needs correcting. The first thing to do is to correct the Excess Acid condition which is causing the trouble.

Alka-Seltzer tablets have been developed to do that very thing and the promptness with which they stop the pain and correct the cause of the trouble is truly amazing! There is nothing else that can compare with Alka-Seltzer—nothing so effective!

Alka-Seltzer is pleasant to take—you just drop an Alka-Seltzer Tablet in a glass of water and drink the sparkling, pleasant-tasting drink it makes. Almost instantly the pain and discomfort vanish and you feel well again. Alka-Seltzer is safe and sure—it is not a laxative and can be taken at any time. Equally good for children and adults.

Don't continue to suffer with Headaches and other common aches and pains. Get relief immediately this new, easy, effective way—alkalize with Alka-Seltzer.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

If unobtainable at your Chemists send Rs 2|- for large size, or Re. 1|- for small size with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3 Wittet Road, Bombay.

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Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder. I enclose 2 As. stamp for packing and postage.

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B.C. 24

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bose (centre) snapped on the wharf with their friends on arrival in Bombay by s.s. "Viceroy of India". Mr. S. Bose returns to India after passing the Chartered Accountant's examination in England. He is the nephew of Mr. D. N. Mitra, Advocate-General to the Government of India.

Mr. C. Barnes (left), News Editor, All-India Radio and Mrs. Barnes arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Viceroy of India"

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

How a young widow, aged about 16, was brought to Bombay from a village in Hukkeri District under, it is alleged, false pretences and was made to lead a life of shame was narrated by Sub-Inspector Honnavar of the Vigilance Branch at the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day.

About five months ago, the girl lost her husband. Rannawa Lagamappa, a woman, residing in Bombay and who has been arrested by the Police, asked, it is alleged, her son to approach brother of the girl promising her a job. He also handed over an advance of Rs. 50 to her brother.

The girl was brought to Bombay about two months ago and she was sheltered by the woman. The girl, for all appearances, was employed as a cook.

Customers were alleged to have been requisitioned by the old woman. The girl resented the kind of life and wanted to flee from it.

Some days ago the girl appealed to a customer to rescue her by marrying her. The man, it is stated, shifted her from her place.

Five days ago, Sayed Ismail Hasan and Krishna Gopal went to the place in absence and told the girl that the man had requested them to bring her to him, so that all the four might go to a cinema.

The girl consenting, the two men took her to Walkeshwar from where they went to Juhu in a taxi and are alleged to have raped the girl.

After that, the girl was sent to one Begum at Walkeshwar Road.

In the meantime, a complaint had been lodged with the police. At the same time, Begum, finding no one to take the girl, informed the police.

The police arrested all the three persons, Sayed Ismail Hasan, Krishna Gopal and Rannawa Lagamappa, the old woman on charges of enticing a minor girl and selling her for purposes of prostitution and living on her earnings.

The first two accused were ordered to be remanded to police custody, while the woman was granted bail for 14 days.

Gambling Arrests

Thirty-six persons, including three women, who were arrested during the week-end for alleged Sutta Khel activities, were put before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

All arrested persons were bailed out for various periods.

Goldsmith Dies In Hospital

Govind Manilal, a goldsmith who was suffering from giddiness, was removed to K.E.M. Hospital, where he died on September 10.

Pending the Chemical Analyser's report as to the contents of the stomach, the inquest was adjourned to 27th September.

Abdul Rehmankhan, a carpenter who was working on a scaffolding in Supreme Product Factory in Clare Road, slipped and fell down from a height of about 11 feet, and sustained serious injuries He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died.

The Bombay Coroner's jury passed a verdict of accidental death.

At an inquest held to-day a verdict was recorded, that the death of the old Parsi lady named Nawajbai Jehangirji Sethna was "Due to shock following injuries sustained and to fractured base of the skull."

KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF.

At the inquest held to-day at the Coroner's Court, the jury returned the following verdict.

"The death of Bhima Krishna Kadam and Balubai which occurred in K. E. M. Hospital were caused by stab wounds in the abdomen. The deceased Bhima Krishna had stabbed his wife the deceased Balubai with intent to murder her. He then cut his own throat and also stabbed himself severely in the abdomen and made a suicidal gash there also."

Tragedy At V. T. Station

Fatal injuries were caused to Nathubhai Nanbhai and his son Ishwaralal, when they attempted to board the Delhi Express.

Both of them slipped and went in between the platform and the train at Victoria Terminus Station on Saturday. They were removed to the G. T. hospital, where Nathubhai Nanbhai succumbed to the injuries yesterday morning.

Ishwardas Nathubhai is lying in hospital in a precarious Condition. The inquest was adjourned to be held on 22nd Sept.

WOMAN PLEADER

First Appearance In Bombay Police Court

Miss Violet Hari M.A., LL.B., who was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court only last week, made her maiden appearance in Court when she presented a novel and interesting complaint on behalf of an aggrieved father of a married Muslim girl before Mr. W. K. Manker, Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon on Monday morning.

The Magistrate after some argument with the lady Advocate issued process against both the accused.

PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Meeting Held At Chowpatty To Rouse Support

A meeting under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Press Workers' Conference was held at the Chaupatty sands on Sunday, in connection with the propaganda for the conference. Mr. R. R. Pedhekar was in the Chair.

Mr. Ranadive in his speech which was listened to with wrapt attention explained how important was the place of the press worker in society, how his struggle for better wages, better conditions and more human rights, was an essential part of the great national struggle; what was the importance of the organisation of the working class in general for the national struggle for independence; how important was his role in the anti-imperialist movement of our people and how this and other such Conferences were necessary factors in the efforts to achieve freedom from the present political, economic and social slavery.

"MUMBAI KAMGAR" HAWKERS ARRESTED

Case Under Obstruction Charge Adjourned

Messrs. A S. Vaidya and Narayan were arrested under the charge of causing obstruction to traffic on Sunday at the Coroner of Kalachowki and Parel Road, while they were selling copies of "Mumbai Kamgar", the weekly journal of the working class. They were produced before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates of Dadar The accused applied for adjournment in order to make arrangements for defence. The case was, therefore, adjourned till the 20th inst.

ALIGARH OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION

(From A Correspondent)

A general meeting of Bombay Presidency Aligarh Old Boys Association was held at the place of Nawab Zada Murtaza Ali Khan at 5 p.m. on Sunday. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., was unanimously elected to the chair. Three resolutions about the vigorous re-organization of the Association were unanimously passed, and an organisation. Sub-Committee with an honorary secretary and two members was formed in order to open branches in other towns of the presidency wherever Aligarh Old Boys live.

In order to give a shape to the establishment of the association on a permanent basis it was resolved to open an office and appoint an assistant to the secretary.

In his concluding remark the President drew the attention of the Old Boys present in the meeting to the impending changes in the Education policy of the present Government and impressed on the members the desirability of the association taking an active part in order to safeguard the Islamic culture and Muslim education in the changes which may be brought about in the educational policy of the Government. It was decided to call a special meeting of the association on some future date and ask Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan to speak on the subject and put his scheme, if any, before the members.

The meeting terminated successfully after the light refreshment given by Nawab Zada Sahib.

Goods Clerk Injured In Derailment

As a consequence of the derailment of a goods train at Ankleshwar station last night mail trains from Bombay arrived at Ahmedabad four hours late this morning.

A goods clerk is reported to be slightly injured.—A. P.

MAHATMA TRIUMPHS AGAIN

Solution Of The Andamans Problem

An Englishman may be slightly amused to read the telegrams exchanged between Mr. Gandhi, the Viceroy, and a group of convicts discussing the ethics of terrorism and the wisdom of a hunger-strike. It seems that the solution of an unpleasant situation has been easily brought to an inevitable conclusion. Actually the conclusion might have been very different. If there had been no meeting between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy last month, there might have been no satisfactory solution of the hunger-strike. But, when Mr. Gandhi's relations with a Viceroy are good, they are very, very good; when they are bad, they are worse. At present they are good, and Abdul Ghaffar Khan can go back to the Frontier Province and the most notorious terrorists have abjured terrorism.

Young men whose actions were, as often as not, due to what they angrily considered the failure of Mr. Gandhi's methods, have declared themselves his newest converts. It would be uncharitable to question their sincerity. No country in the world, is worse equipped for a violent struggle against authority; the British hold all the cards. But no country in the world, is better equipped for a non-violent struggle. It is in the Indian tradition, and belief in it (and in Mr. Gandhi himself), has evidently recovered from the shock of the two occasions on which the civil disobedience movement was called off. The problem of the prisoners and the Andaman Islands, is not over. Some inquiry into the possibility of closing the island prison should be made, and Congressmen will be sure to take a leading part in it.—"Manchester Guardian."

"He's so DIFFICULT . . . why can't he be happy like other boys?"

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE THIS PROVEN TREATMENT FOR THE IRRITABLE, DELICATE CHILD

PEEVISHNESS, "nerves", temper—doctors recognise these as normal symptoms of weakness due to lack of important elements in a child's diet. Happiness and good spirits return when the deficiency is made good and strength is regained.

In such cases, nothing is more effective than SCOTT'S Emulsion. Cod liver oil is a natural strength-builder, rich in nourishment, rich in the essential Vitamins A and D. In addition, SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the salts of calcium and phosphorus which strengthen growing bodies and bones, nourish over-strained nerves. Pleasant to take and easy to digest, SCOTT'S Emulsion is actually *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

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FACTS FOR PARENTS:—

SCOTT'S Emulsion as a bone-builder
— *is 80 times as effective as butter or fresh milk*
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for promoting growth
— *is 8 times as effective as butter*
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Indian Horse Breeding Industry

On Successful Reproduction And Other Matters

(BY AZOTE)

All sensible people agree that only by correct infusions constantly persevered with, can improvement and good stock (either Bl or Quad) be obtained. Dealing with the latter takes us again to the developing school, which is the race course.

The misadventure to Bridge winner during his preparation for the All-India Produce Stakes takes the shape of a calamity, and is an unfortunate set-back to progress, for, he possesses great possibilities of being the first high class Indian bred full-blooded with staying power, e.g., he is by a stayer, who was got by a successful English sire with established ability as a stayer, from a dam that has foaled a Derby winner—Call Boy.

His injury, I am informed, will probably prevent his making any appearance during the Poona season, should his recovery be protracted; he belongs to a breeder who takes no risks with high class stock and may be reserved for stud duties.

Trueman's fine display of consistent form in winning the Produce Stakes easily giving 15 lb. to his nearest opponent, also an easy winner recently in the Div. IV, points to another Indian bred with great possibilities as a future successful sire. He is a beautifully compact good-tempered horse and as game as a pebble—which he proved when giving Right Man 12 lb. and a head beating over a mile in a Div. IV race.

Here is a future sire who for success will require mates from established staying lines.

The owners are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their support to the industry and it must be gratifying to know that they are in possession of one of either sex both of whom will be instrumental later on by contributing further improvement to the industry.

Taking as line Trueman's Div. IV performance in Bombay and Bridgewinners meeting with him later on, proof positive is presented that the quality of the Indian bred is continually improving.

Cartoon's disappointing display in Div. I, the chief event of the day, was accounted for after the race and was another of those incidents to which the stock term for mishaps while racing (just the luck of the game) can be truthfully applied.

On parade he looked the picture of a horse quite ready to get on with the business but attached to it was the usual big I. F. that upsets so may good chances at racing. He is a very big and powerful horse, always notorious as a difficult proposition for any lightweight jockey to handle and there was the snag; he had 7.4.

The writer saw this horse badly beaten at Barrackpore (Dec. 20) 'for this reason' by Cercello, who was giving him 18 lb. Cartoon made amends the same month at Calcutta when carrying more weight "and a bigger jockey he won in a canter."

On Saturday Cercello, who was only giving him 3 instead of 18, ran second, proving Cartoon's reputation as a difficult horse for a lightweight to handle, for a horse of his stature to have his action hampered in a sprint race only once, is quite sufficient to prove fatal; I was reliably informed after the race that it happened to Cartoon three times and he was "hot and bothered" the whole journey.

However! again that remark the luck of the game, there are more races whereby he can add to his magnificent winning score and he still has time to make his total Rs. 1,00,000 "or more" before he retires from racing; to attack King Solomon's record regarding wives.

Here you have the Stud horse endowed with all the necessary speed who will require wives from sound staying lines to produce good 50/30 pace and distance results. Which admits introduction of an example on mating.

Accurate mating to produce a Stayer.

Bridge Winner Rathlorn
Sheridon plus Winalove Owne
Roe, plus Rathavo, Son-in-Law.

A SEQUENCE OF SUCCESSES.

Bridge Winner shows two successful progenitors of stayers. He displayed speed by his record of last season when, commencing at Lucknow carrying 9-12 he won in a canter. Then on to Madras, from there to Bombay to complete a sequence of successes (including 3 Cups, which demonstrates physique and stamina. From April 36 to March 37, i.e., the whole of last racing season, this horse travelled over 10,000 miles to accumulate his total number of victories, e.g., Stud to Karachi, then return. Stud to Calcutta Calcutta to Lahore, to Lucknow, to Madras, to Bombay and then return to Stud.

Rathlorn! Proving speed up to date by her easy victory in Div IV at Poona.

He is by one of India's most successful sires, the producer of the champion "Cartoon." And from a successful steeple chase mare Rathavo.

This gives you speed up to a mile from the sire staying power from the dam, e.g., steeple chases distances are from two to four miles.

The combination would provide a mating of two horses that have proved their ability "on the ground" which for reproduction purposes would be considerably enhanced by the established fact that the pedigrees contain (2) powerful lines of "Staying blood" to assist their efforts.

The whole of which may interest the owners of Rathlorn to whom, if interested it presents the possibilities of a dual success e.g., (1) they will be benefactors to the progress and development of Indian horse breeding history. (2) and most probably be the owners of the first "thorough bred" high class home produced stayer.

Allowing this mating to occur as outlined, it has an additional advantage over previous efforts in that the performers commence on 50/50 terms with their compeers of other countries in that—they do so at an age when both are in full possession of the physical ability that is essential for success.

Put into operation from January next, barring misadventures—which can be covered by insurance—gives you (January) 1941 to see the initial effort of a 100 per cent. staying powered Indian bred horse. Should Rathlorn be kept on the race course another season the date given will be delayed a year, which would do no harm. I am certain this union would be arranged.

Concluding paras are governed by an old saw and axiom learned from a schoolmaster a few years ago to wit "Rome was not built in a day." As he was big and in the position to emphasise his statements with a pliant cane—he won. So will the Indian owner when he breeds to the purpose.

Concerning all foregoing that relates to breeding it may interest owners of mare that are inclined to support the industry by breeding from them that Poona this season is in possession of the services of an official who is in India the master mind on the vital factor, i.e., mating, and who if accused would have to plead "guilty" to being responsible for the majority of a very large number of the successful results demonstrated on the race-course in the past decade.

Having studied his methods closely in many places, when operating either for Government or private owners, the writer is of the opinion that the example on mating contained herein would receive his approval; furthermore in his spare time he will always be found willing to assist an owner in breeding a 'good' horse.

ASTOUNDING FRENCH DISCOVERY!

RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment. Speedy, rapid cure No unpleasant reactions Laboratory proof of cure given. For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT, REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

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Use Scrubbs in your bathing water every day—you'll be astonished at the wonderful feeling of freshness and invigoration that ensues. It will relieve prickly heat and remove all odour of perspiration, thus ensuring that personal fragrance so essential to your well-being.

LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

K.S.Ex.I

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

Easy Victory For Miss D'Lima In Women's Singles

The following are the results of the matches played in the Western India Badminton Championships at the Willingdon Sports Club and the Islam Gymkhana on Monday evening.

WILLINGDON CLUB.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss D'Lima beat Miss Mistry (11—4) (11—3).

MIXED DOUBLES

Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr beat Talyarkhan and Mrs. Kania 21—19) (21—10).

Ribeiro and Miss Talyarkhan beat Pinto and Mrs. Radcliffe Gengo (24—19) (21—13)

ISLAM GYMKHANA

MIXED DOUBLES

Vimadalal and Miss Vacha beat Carvalho and Mrs Shroff (21—7) (21—16)

Mytton and Mrs. Rudhford beat Mrs Kothak and V. Kapadia (19—21) (21—13) (21—18)

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Gomes and Vakharia beat Rahimtoola and Lalji (21—12) (21—8).

Matches For To-day

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

Mrs. Kania vs. Miss F. Vachha at 5?30 p.m

Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Rutherford vs.

Miss Daruwalla & A. N. Other. at 5-30 p.m.

R. N. Kanga and J. R. Vimadalal.

vs.

J. Pinto and Iyer at 7-30 p.m.

D. A. Sethna and S. M. Captain.

vs.

C. Gomes and R. F. Vakharia at 6-30 p.m

H. Rebeiro and J. Engineer

vs.

M. J. De Souza and V. Kapadia at 7 p.m.

Miss de Lima and Miss Balsara.

vs.

Miss Dadyburjor and Miss Vajifdar at 8-00 p.m

PARSEE GYMKHANA C.

Limaye and Godbole vs. Mytton and Stilliard at 6-45 p.m.

Associated Chambers Of Commerce

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

The Associated Press understands that the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be held at Calcutta on December 20 and 21 and that H. E. the Viceroy has consented to open the proceedings of the meeting.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 34.13 metres 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. Text and Translation). By Pandit Ratan Piya. 7-15 Shiv Dayal Batish. Geet. 7-55 Ghazals. By Mohd. Afzal. 8-10 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. 6-0 AIR Orchestra. Dhum Pahari. 6-10 Shiv Dayal Batish. 6-50 Mohd. Afzal. Khayal Bhopali. 7-0 Vichitra Veena. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-30 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): At Home and Abroad."—No. 5. A Lawer. By Shaukat Thanvi. 8-30 Shiv Dayal Batish. 8-45 Vichitra Veena.. By Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-15 Talk (English): "medicine with music", by Major W. H. Crichton. 10-0 "Light as Air".

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Lalat on Harmonium. 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Celebrated Musicians of India. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar. By Prof. B. R. Devdhar. 8-55 Gujarati Songs. Avinash A. Vyas

Noon.

12-0 A Selection of Indian Music. Columbia). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Music. 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club.

6-0 "For Children" Arranged by Auntie Marion and Uncle, Gorgenzela. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "It's Happening in Bombay." By C. P. G. Wade. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Sitar Solo. Pandit Madhavlal. 10-0 A Popular Concert. Mehboobjan of Sholapur. With Tambora, Sarangi and Tabla.

Cricket

BOMBAY COLLEGES COMBINED TEAM

To Play Lahore Govt. College On Sept. 18 &19

The following combined team of the Bombay Colleges has been selected to play the Cricket Matches with the Government College, Lahore, on the 18th and 19th September, on the Elphinstone College ground (Oval):

Mr. J. H. Wadia, (St. Xavier's), Captain.

Mr. C. S. Shete, (St. Xavier's).
Mr. S. N. Mehta, (Elphinstone).
Mr. U. A. Mundkur, (Wilson).
Mr. V. M. Chandrana, (Elphinstone).
Mr. S. C. Sheth. (Seth G. S. Medical).
Mr. H. Nariman, (St. Xavier's).
Mr. H. P. Printer. (Elphinstone)
Mr. M. S. Naik, (St. Xavier's).
Mr. Ibrahim, (St. Xavier's).
Mr. Prabhu, (Wilson).

RESERVES

Mr. K. B Mehta, (St. Xavier's).
Mr. Kazi, (Grant Medical).
Mr. H. F. Merchant (Government Law).

CESAREWITCH AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON: September 13.

The following is the betting on Cesarewitch.

20/1 Senor, taken and offered.
20/1 Maarnta offered.
20/1 Fet offered and 22/1 taken.
22/1 Punch offered and 25/1 taken.
25/1 Epigram taken and offered.
25/1 Near Relation, offered and 28/1 taken.
25/1 Foxfield offered and 28/1 taken.
25/1 Signature offered and 28/1 taken.
28/1 Solarbear, taken and offered.
30/1 Faitesvosjeux offered and 33/1 taken.
33/1 Paladin offered and 50/1 taken.
33/1 Maulfryn offered.
33/1 Nightcap offered and 40/1 taken.
33/1 Miss Windsor offered and 40/1 taken.
35/1 Harewood offered and 40/1 taken
40/1 African Lily offered and 45/1 taken.
40/1 Trounolair offered and 50/1 taken.
45/1 Prudent Act offered and 50/1 taken.

BETTING ON CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The following is the betting on Cambridgeshire:—

100/8 Danbulgar offered and 100/7 taken.
20/1 Esquemelling offered.
25/1 Fair Play offered and 28/1 wanted.
25/1 Artists Proof offered and 28/1 taken.
25/1 Flag of Truce.
25/1 Daytona.
25/1 Pegasus.
28/1 Spotbarred offered.
33/1 Moody, taken and offered.
33/1 Pampasgrass offered.
33/1 Scarlet Princess offered.
33/1 Laureat Second offered.
33/1 Inchkeith offered.
33/1 Couvert offered.
33/1 Thankerton offered.
33/1 Redsquaw offered.
33/1 Lady of Shalott offered and 40/1 taken.
40/1 Squadron Castle offered: 1 taken.
40/1 Kantsecond offered and 45/1 taken.

SUBURBS WANT PROHIBITION

Preparation Of Plans

It will be recalled that on the 6th of September the Bombay Suburban District Local Board passed a resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to select the District for inaugurating their prohibition policy and placed at the disposal of Mr. C. D. Barfivala, its President, a sum of Rs. 500 for propaganda purposes. Mr. Barfivala has lost no time in launching a propaganda for the purpose.

On Saturday the villagers of Manori, mostly Christians, including a large number of Koli ladies, gathered together in large numbers in the open ground opposite the village parish. Mr. Joseph Pereira and Mr. Anonty Pereira of Manori Village Association explained to the villagers the purpose of Mr. Barfivala's visit to the village. Mr. Barfivala in a lengthy speech in Marathi explained to the villagers the desirability of welcoming the Government policy of prohibition in their own interest. He pictured to them utter destitution to which some of the villagers were reduced on account of the drink habits. The villagers were so much impressed that they requested the District Board, through Mr. Barfivala to approach Government with a request to remove the Manori village liquor shop as early as possible so that a source of temptation may be removed from amongst them. The Koli ladies were particularly pleased that the drink evil was going to be eradicated.

Mr. Barfivala asked if any of them had any objection to urge if liquor selling was stopped in their village. All of them with one voice said they would on the contrary welcome such a stop. It is hoped Government will be moved early to give a sympathetic response to the wishes of the people and remove the liquor shop from the village.

Mr. Barfivala met the Dahisar Village Panchayat on Monday, the 12th instant and explained to the Panchayat meeting the message of Prohibition. The meeting of the Panchayat unanimously resolved requesting the Government of Bombay to stop the sale of liquor in the District and supported the resolution of the District Board regarding the inauguration of prohibition in the district. The Panchayat requested Mr. Barfivala to send literature on the subject for distribution among the people. Mr. Barfivala is expected to send them leaflets for broadcasting in the neighbourhood. It is interesting to note that the Panchayat resolution was supported by Mr. Peter DeSouza, a Christian member of the Panchayat.

Mr. Barfivala has arranged a series of meetings in other villages of the Suburban District.

TRAVANCORE'S SWADESHI POLICY

TRIVANDRUM: Sept. 13.

In a press communique the Travancore Government to-day announce their decision that henceforth sanction normally will not be given for the purchase or use of any articles of furniture, office equipment or stationery which are not of local produce or manufacture, and that such sanction should be asked only where local articles are not available or where their purchase is clearly uneconomical.

The Communique says that the pointed attention of the Government has been drawn during recent enquiries to the fact that public offices, local bodies and scholastic and other institutions in the State, purchase and use many articles of furniture, office equipment and stationery for which adequate and satisfactory substitutes can be found, which are or can be locally produced or locally manufactured. It has also been found that such locally produced or manufactured articles cost in most cases only a fraction of the price of the articles now in use.—A. P.

DANGER FOR YOU

Guard against "B.O." (BODY-ODOUR) this pleasant healthy way

An unhappy host of people lose pleasures, friendships, even business, because of the embarrassing condition of "B.O." (body-odour) others find in them. Perspiration is the cause. You can't help perspiring, but you *can* help "B.O." The deep-cleansing qualities of Lifebuoy Toilet Soap are your certain protection. They get right to the cause of the trouble and leave the pores purified — refreshed! And Lifebuoy Toilet Soap is such a joy to use. Its rich bubbly lather chases away all staleness and fatigue. Start using it today and discover how fresh and vigorous it makes you feel.

MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY

LIFEBUOY TOILET SOAP

STOPS "B.O." (BODY-ODOUR)

X-LBT 450-50 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

NEW EMPIRE

NEWLY FURNISHED—NEWLY DECORATED—NEWLY DESIGNED

Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK!

NOW SHE'S SINGING WITH A SWING IN THE GAYEST OF ALL HER HITS!

GRACE MOORE

When You're in Love

with CARY GRANT

Written and Directed by ROBERT RISKIN

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Plans open. 'Phone: 20286.

LAHORE GOVT. COLLEGE TEAM AT POONA

Wadia College Beaten By 8 Wickets

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA: September 12.

The Lahore Government College Cricket Team, who are on a tour, met and defeated the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, by 8 wickets, in a single-day cricket match.

The home team batted first and collected 147 runs, Salvi being the highest scorer with 42.

RAM PRAKASH SCORES 62.

The visitors touched their real form in this match and Ram Prakash, who scored 62, gave a fine display of his clever batting all round the wicket. Azmete H. Khan who by the way, is Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan's son was the next best scorer, having contributed 54 and remained unbeaten.

The Government College made 151 runs for the loss of 2 wickets.

THE SCORES

NOWROSJEE WADIA COLLEGE:—Dalaya 2, Suleman 10, Mehta 27, Kaikobad 8, Salvi 42, Satarawalla 14, Bande 2, Lucca 2, Iambakhu 7, Rawal (not out) 7, Taheraili 9, Extras 17.—Total 147.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE LAHORE:—Ram Parkash 62, Jagdish Lal 12, Azmat H. Khan (not out) 54, A. Rehman (not out) 14, Extras 3.—Total (for 2 wickets) 151.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 9, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 8, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 9, 1307
Hightide: 7-03; 17-56
Lowtide: —; 13-42
Sunrise: 6h 26m.
Sunset: 6h 43m.

Wednesday, September 15.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the "G" Ward District Political Conference will be held in the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's office to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. to elect office-bearers of the Reception Committee and to appoint various other Sub-committees. The members of the Reception Committee enrolled upto 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th September 1937 and whose fees have been received by the Committee will be entitled to vote in the above election. All the Reception Committee Members enrolled are requested to be present.

LECTURE ON JAPAN

Mr. B. D. Amin of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Baroda, will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, on his impressions of Japan, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The lecture will be open to the public.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P Hivale will meet his students in Ethics in the University Building to-day (Tuesday), at the usual time.

MALARIA CARRIER DETECTED

Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding in Bombay during the week ending 4-9-1937, in Agripada Chawls Street at Nos. 20-20 A.D. in Pools of water on the terrace.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. Purshottam Trikumdas will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, today (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. on "Problems of Labour".

SHREE YUVAK MITRA MANDAL

A trip to Bassein fort has been arranged under the auspices of Shree Yuvak Mitra Mandal on 19th Sept. 1937. Persons intending to come should inquire at Shree Yuvak Stores New Hanuman Lane on or before 15th Sept. 1937.

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA

Mr. H. R. Kohli well-known social worker of Punjab and Musical Director of the Odeon recording company will give a varied programme of classical music at 9 p.m.

JUHU CREEK

The Villagers of Juhu having learnt that the open creek to the North end of Juhu-Aerodrome lying between Virle Parle, Andheri, and Juhu has been bought by the Hindustan Housing Company for the purpose of forming a scheme for building houses, a meeting was held by the Villagers of Juhu in the St. Joseph Church Premises at Juhu and after some discussions the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the Government be requested to protect the Island of Juhu from the further erosion of the sea before the commencement of the housing scheme by the H. H. Co., and also to safeguard the villagers 'roads' and other approaches existing from the time ancient across the said creek connection between Juhu to Virle Parle and Andheri that may be affected by the said scheme."

DEWAN BAHADUR DR. NERULKER HONOURED

The president and the members of the managing committee of the Hindu Sewak Samaj held a reception in honour of Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerulker, the Chief Municipal Health Officer, who is retiring after serving the Municipal Corporation for thirty-five years, on Sunday the 12th, inst. at Walpakhadi the social welfare centre of the Samaj

The Harijan infants and boys gave a performance of some musical and Physical culture exercises, every item of which was received with claps by the audience.

Mr. Purshottamdas Harkisandas, the president of the Samaj, gave an account of the activities of the Samaj and related how helpful and sympathetic Dewan Bahadur Dr. Nerulker has been ever since its inception in all the social work undertaken by the Samaj amongst the Harijans at Walpakhadi. He congratulated Dr. Nerulker on his successful career in the services of the Corporation and deemed it a unique honour for Dr. Nerulker to be the first Indian to be appointed to the post of chief Health Officer.

Dewan Bahadur Dr. Nerulker expressed his great pleasure to be present there and said that whatever he did for the Municipal employees of Walpakhadi, was by way of duty and nothing else. He wished more and more progress to the activities of the Samaj and hoped that by cooperation between public and the Municipality, much more will be done for the social welfare of the Harijans.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"New Faces of 1937". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"You Only Live Once." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Pingala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gulbadan". Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at usual time.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at usual time.
NEW EMPIRE—"When You're in Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Lloyds of London". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Day at the Races" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GANESH UTSAV

Programme Of To-day's Functions

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN
Recitation of Kannada poems by Syt. A. N. Rao Garu, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION
Public lecture by Mr. Purshotamdas Trikumdas on "Problem of Labour" 7 p.m.
KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION
Selected South Indian and Kanarese gramophone records, 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.
GHODAPDEO
Mimicry and Dialogue by C. K. Parab between 8 to 9 p.m.
Songs by Parel Seva Sangh Mela between 9 and 12 p.m.
Mr. Gothirarekar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others will speak on Swadeshi and Shivaji's Navy between 9 and 12 p.m.
LAMINGTON ROAD
Physical Feats by Janardan Joshi at 8 p.m.
Ramdas Mela at 9-30 p.m.
HINDU SABHA MATUNGA
Ballads by Mr. Deshpande for ladies only at 4 p.m. and a lecture by Nyayaratna Dhundiraj Vinod and congregational prayer.
GOREGAON
Om Samantha Mela of Malad at 9 p.m.
BANDRA FESTIVAL
Mohidas Mela at 9 p.m.
PALAN SOJPAL
Lecture by Miss Pramila Bapat for ladies only at 4 p.m on First Aid and lecture by Mr. M. R. Masani.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

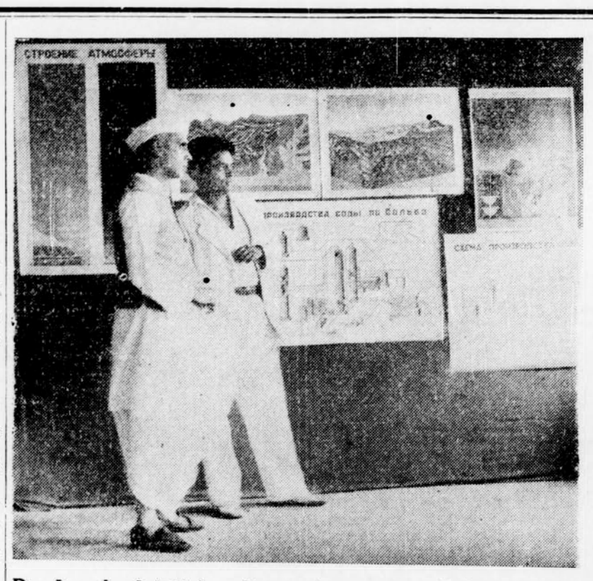
The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day

RAIN AT NARSANDA

(From our Correspondent.)
NARSANDA, Sept. 11.

Narsanda has been experiencing welcome rain since yesterday and the agriculturists are relieved. About two inches of rain fell in the Nadiad, Anand and Mahemdabad talukas.

About three inches of rain were recorded in Narsanda during the last two days.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Inspecting some of the exhibits in the Soviet Posters Exhibition at the Jinnah Hall after opening the same on Saturday.

Corporation Elections

"Complete Roll" Drive In City

Sjt. G. N. Desai, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement:

The provisional Municipal Rolls of all Wards for the ensuing Municipal Elections are now published and it is the duty of every one who is eligible to be a voter to see that his or her name is duly entered in the Roll. Arrangements have been made to keep a complete set of lists of all Wards in the office of the B.P.C.C (Congress House, Bombay-4) and in every District Congress Committee Office a copy of the list of that particular Ward has also been kept.

OBJECTIONS AND CLAIMS.

Any person, who objects to any entry in the list or any person claiming to be entered as a voter or any person who desires to declare his or her choice of the Ward in which he or she wishes to vote or to apply that his or her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, and any firm or company, other than the Joint Stock Company, desiring to have the name of its partner authorised to vote at the election, inserted in the Roll, or to alter the name of the representative appearing in the list, should lodge the objection, claim or application, as the case may be, with the Election Officer, Improvement Trust Building Napier Road, Fort on or before October 1, 1937.

A person who objects to any entry should give the reasons for such objection, with evidence and other necessary particulars such as the address of the person objected to and the page of the Ward list on which his or her name appears. Claims for enrolment should be supported by rent bills for the months of April, 1937. Claim forms can be had from the office of any of the Ward Committees in the City of Bombay and also from the B.P.C.C. office.

NEW FRANCHISE.

It must be remembered that the Municipal Franchise has been extended and the present lists have been prepared accordingly. For the information of the general public, the new franchise qualifications are given below:

Persons who have attained the age, of 21 years on 30th September 1936 and have occupied on the 1st of April 1937 as owner or part-owner or tenant or sub-tenant in any of the seven Wards in the City, a building or part of the building separately occupied of which the monthly rental was not less than Rs. 5 are eligible to be included in the Voters' list. Besides, individuals, Companies, Firms, undivided families, other Associations or bodies of individuals are also entitled to be enrolled subject to the same qualifications as regards rent and occupancy.

We hope this opportunity will not be lost and by the time the final roll is made, no person who is eligible to be in the list, shall have been left out.

SOVIET POSTER EXHIBITION

Some Impressions

Mr. Harindranath Chhattopadhyaya writes:—

I have just returned after a visit to the exhibition of Soviet Posters now being held at the Jinnah Hall.

The organisers of it are to be congratulated, and we are to congratulate ourselves on being able to have this rare opportunity of coming into direct touch with Soviet Russia. It is an event of history, both in our mental life and the political life of the nation.

When going round the exhibition we must remember that the contact is only our 'first', and that the posters are only a handful secured from a collection of many thousands. It will be clear from the visit that posters, take all other branches of art, are political and educational weapons. Soviet Russia has specialised in posters—artists—many of them are serious artists who combine true artistic expression with propaganda.

I myself had, some years ago, the unique opportunity of witnessing young girls and boys ranging from seven to fourteen at work on mighty posters for the celebration of the October Revolution. It was then that I first realised the potency of the poster as a weapon—and understood that in order to handle such a weapon successfully, one needed an immense amount of cultural awakening.

At the exhibition I missed, however, posters on the theatre and the cinema—and the more typical type of powerful Soviet work in posters which I saw in Russia. But the reason for their is obvious enough for us that the first step has been taken by the Congress Socialist Party. Let us hope that such events may be more frequent in the future, and that we may be able to have the chance of educating ourselves more and more by similar contacts not only with Russia, but with Spain, China, Czechoslovakia; in fact, all the other countries in the world which are fighting for a world of new values.

It is astounding to learn that this exhibition is to be withdrawn to-morrow. The people of Bombay should help others to see it by seeing it themselves.

In all these things it is the financial aspect that is most distressing. It is generally hoped that all educationists, artists, students will rally round this new and great centre which, if rightly understood and taken advantage of, is destined to prove the first living influence towards the evolution of new political, social and intellectual values.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

After two days' continual downpour of rain Sunday proved like a miracle to most of the suburbanites. After a tiring day's shopping in preparation for the feast on Saturday evening, I lay in deep slumbers throughout the night only to be awakened by the hoots of motor horns and the heavy footsteps of pilgrims making for the shrine on the crest of the picturesque Bandra Hill, on Sunday morning. The first thing I did, getting out of bed, was to open the windows, expecting to be greeted with heavy showers of rain, but lo! it was like a miracle .....the sun was the first to greet me with its silvery rays. A happy feast was the first thought in my mind.

At the Chapel in the early hours of the morning the crowd was not what was expected, but towards 9 a.m. the crowds started flowing from every direction, both from the city and the suburbs. By 12 noon over 35,000 people had visited the shrine. Over a thousand cars from the city and suburbs were seen plying to and fro the Chapel. The Police bundobust deserves praise—about a hundred constables and nine officers rendered a service that was responsible for the smooth flowing of traffic and a day without recording a single accident.

There were masses at the chapel every half an hour with a Solemn High Mass at 11-30 a.m. with a very interesting and edifying sermon by a noted preacher. This mass concluded only at 1 p.m.

FUN OF THE FAIR

Sunshine prevailed throughout the day and by evening every thing was alive. "Che-che-anna" was the phrase that could be heard from the vendors of toys, while the incessant cries of "de bai de andhlia de" came from the flock of beggars all along the route of the fair. Especially one blind beggar could be continually heard to repeat "Sahib his blind." The fair represented a typical Indian mela. Shops lined on both sides of the long flight of steps and lower down merry-go-rounds and tumbling boxes creaked merrily with their loads of laughing youth. "Come on Ladis and Gantliman—only phor annas"—could be heard from the megaphone used by clowns perched on high stools trying to attract the attention of the crowd to their magic shows. In short, the fair was all fun and those of you that have not as yet been to it, might go during this week.

Unexpected Turn In Racing Case

ATTACHED HORSES TO BE SOLD BY MORTGAGEE

Conflicting Claims In High Court Suit

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out on behalf of C. Prabhudas and Co. in connection with their suit against Dayalal M. Vora and others.

By this notice of motion the plaintiffs asked that eight race horses belonging to the first defendant should be sold through the District Court at Poona.

ATTACHMENT.

As the first defendant had failed to give security for Rs. 20,000 which represented the plaintiff's claim in the suit, the horses had been already attached before judgment. And now the plaintiff made the present application under order 39, rule 6, of the Civil Procedure Code, praying for an order to sell the horses pending the hearing of the suit.

The plaintiffs stated that it was very expensive to maintain the horses and they were not prepared to spend monies on their maintenance until the disposal of the suit. They, therefore, made this application for an order to sell the horses.

After hearing arguments on this notice of motion, his lordship had reserved judgment.

UNEXPECTED TURN.

An unexpected turn was given to the case before his lordship delivered judgment. It transpired that one Padamsi Pursottam Shah took out a Chamber Summons for an order that he might be allowed to take possession of the horses and sell them in terms of a mortgage executed by the first defendant in his favour.

The mortgagee's claim was granted by his lordship, who appointed him a receiver to take possession of the horses and sell them on certain terms.

Thereafter, his lordship delivered judgment of the notice of motion.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship observed that in view of the order made on the mortgagee's Chamber Summons, the notice of motion was only of academic interest. The provisions in the Rule, which authorised the sale of movable property, which was subject to speedy and natural decay did not justify an order for sale merely because the attaching party found it inconvenient or expensive to keep the attachment subsisting.

After referring to the English authorities, his lordship observed that if the receiver had not been appointed on the Chamber Summons, he would have dismissed the notice of motion. In view, however, of the appointment of a receiver, it was not necessary to make any order except that the plaintiffs should pay the first defendant's costs of the notice of motion.

In this unexpected way the plaintiffs' desire to save themselves from the recurring expenses of maintaining the horses was satisfied.

Municipal Corporation

Golf Club Offer For Lease Of Land Rejected

Jhabwala's Bill For Reservation Of Labour Seat Fails To Win Approval

The Municipal Corporation on Monday turned down the offer of the Bomboy Presidency Golf Club Ld. for a temporary lease of 51 years of certain portion of Municipal land at Sion, Matunga Estate near Koliwada station. The Improvements Committee recommended a rental of Rs. 6,000 per annum for the first 25 years and Rs. 9,000 for the residue of the lease. One of the clauses of the lease provided that there shall be no discrimination against Indians as regards membership of the club.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle moved to approve the report of the improvements Committee.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved an amendment to record the report. Mr. Mathradas said vast area of Municipal land as was proposed to be given for enjoyment could be used for industrial purposes.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER ON VALUE OF SPORT!

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that in Europe there were a number of municipal plots used for golf clubs where people went to play on payment of a small fee. It was the duty of the municipality to popularise games and he assured the house that after twenty five years when they took back the possession of the land, its value would be increased. The Turf Club and the Willingdon Sports Club had taken municipal land and had improved after considerable expense. This particular plot of land cost the municipality Rs. 3 lakhs. Stones from quarries were sold which fetched a good amount. The return of Rs. 6,000 a year, therefore, was not bad especially as it was secured for the next twenty five years.

Dr. J. N. Choksy suggested to reserve the plot for some mill or factory which could be erected in future.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram suggested to lease the land for only fifteen years

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin suggested to lease for only 10 years and increase the rent to Rs. 12,000 a year.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved another amendment to lease for 20 years.

THE POOR CAN'T PLAY GOLF.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala seconded the amendment and said the Municipality should help sports. It was the duty of the Municipality to create parks and open spaces. The Bombay Municipality had provided no facilities in this direction.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy opined that if the lease was granted it would be distinctly beneficial to the Municipality. After twenty five years, the value of the land would be increased and in the meantime the Golf Club would spend money for its improvement.

Mr. M. R. Masani supporting Mr. Mathradas said the bulk of the citizens were too poor to indulge in golf play. The land would be taken by Europeans where the Indians would be in a hopeless minority.

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Mathradas Tricumji's amendment was carried by 24 votes against 18. It was then carried as a substantive proposition.

JHABWALA'S BILL.

The house then considered the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee on the Bill of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, to amend the Municipal Act so as to give reservation of one seat from the four seats allotted to labour to the employees of the Bombay Municipality

The Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee did not approve of the Bill as its provisions were very vague and that it showed preference to Municipal Trade Union over other Trade Unions and Associations.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved in the terms of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee's report which was agreed to.

Dr. M. C. Javle then moved to delete the following rule from the Municipal Service Regulations:

'But the Honorary staff at the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College may be retained in service up to the age of 60 years provided they continue efficient and their cases are reviewed every year after the attainment of the age of 55'

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Medical Relief Committee. The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried.

The house then adjourned till Friday.

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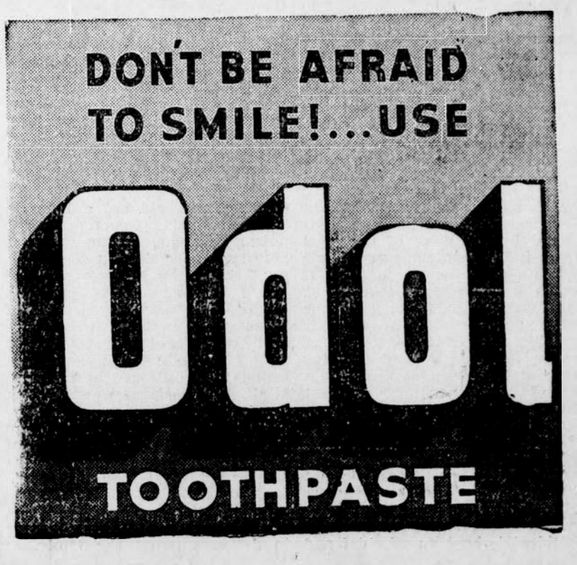

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1937

FREE LABOUR

Some of the finest schemes of the Congress Cabinets are handicapped at the very outset by sheer want of funds. Gandhiji is not unaware of this supreme difficulty, but he is so tremendously earnest about the constructive programme of the Congress, formulated mainly by himself, that he is not to be deterred by any difficulty. We have already noticed how he has set his heart on making education as self-supporting as possible, both with a view to reform education and to help the cause of prohibition, which is believed to be impossible unless the loss through it is made good by economy or otherwise. One of his best suggestions to get over the financial difficulty, at least partially, is to rely for constructive work more on voluntary free service than on money economy. In the latest issue of "Harijan" he says: "The question of funds is always brought up whenever we are faced with problems in nation-building, and it is assumed that we cannot proceed a step without funds No attempt is made at inviting voluntary labour, and officials accustomed to thinking in terms of money have always scared people away by costly estimates. But wherever there was someone with sufficient zeal and faith, constructive work has been possible."

Two Examples

Gandhiji then cites two inspiring examples. One is the scheme of canal building in Bengal, which was estimated to cost Rs. 50,000 and therefore at first given up for want of any funds but which later was made a great success by the voluntary labour of 14 to 15 thousand people. "Under the leadership of Chandranath," writes Gandhiji, "a man absolutely innocent of higher education, these villagers worked like Trojans and brought into being a canal three miles long and a well-dressed roadway of equal length in an incredibly short time." Gandhiji also cites the example of about 900 villagers of Chiplun taluka in Ratnagiri district who constructed in seven days a 'kutcha' road of about nine miles, along the ghats, every worker offering free service. Yet this scheme had been estimated by Government to cost Rs 60,000 and therefore given up in despair for more than a generation. Gandhiji rightly observes: "With officials working in the spirit of service voluntary work of this kind has now vast possibilities, and the inexhaustible resources of self-help should be tapped everywhere."

Great Possibilities

Free labour for national purposes is as necessary as its possibilities are vast. Without it we cannot do justice to the big plans of Congress Cabinets. What is wanted is not so much intensive labour or huge sacrifice by a few but a little of each by many. That seems to us to be the only way to utilise India's vast man power to serve the vast and urgent needs of the country, the only way out of the chronic difficulty of want of funds, it being, of course, clearly understood that the labour is entirely voluntary and not forced. The Bombay Cabinet, like other Congress Cabinets, has undertaken a huge scheme of constructing wells and roads but has no adequate funds to carry it out in its entirely in a brief period. Free labour can achieve much in this respect as a substitute for cash. Workers may be given free meals, the materials for which may be given by those who do not offer labour. The Bombay Finance Minister keenly felt the need for some such co-operation with Government in the matter of constructing wells and roads. Speaking of the small grant of Rs. 13 lakhs for this purpose, he said in the course of his budget speech: "If only the villages and those who have been so enthusiastically working for those villages supply what they can easily supply, namely, free labour during off-season time, a very large number of villages can take advantage of these 3 lakhs and the other 10 lakhs reserved for water supply." If Congress workers take the initiative in the matter whenever there is need for such schemes of self-help, the villagers will not be slow to follow. And when their schemes succeed, as they are bound to, if pursued in the spirit in which the two mentioned by Gandhiji were carried out, the educative effect on the people and the growth of Congress influence will be beyond all estimation in money.

China's Appeal

It is extremely unlikely that China's pathetic appeal to the League of Nations to undertake measures to end the intolerable continuance of Japanese atrocities and uphold the sanctity of international treaties, will evoke better response than did similar appeals from stricken Abyssinia and the Spanish Government. The major European Powers, who boss what is left of the Geneva show, are more concerned about the security of their own possessions and the prospects of expanding their individual spheres of influence, economic and political, than about any violation of the sanctity of international treaties or any inhumanities practised by the people of one nation on those of another. But, of course, none of the European Powers would come forward to tell the blunt truth to China. One may depend upon it that as, in the case of Abyssinia, sanctimonious champions of China will not be found wanting at Geneva who will proclaim their firm determination to stand by the glorious ideals of the League and to do everything in their power to call to account the aggressor. And then months will be allowed to pass in the search for the "real aggressor" and the upshot of the farce will be that when the aggressor had his way and the victim has been laid low, the Powers will announce that any further search for the "aggressor" would be futile and that the world must be prepared to acquiesce in the "realities" however deplorable they may be. The only hope of China lies in presenting a united national front to her enemy, resting assured that the moral sympathies of all righteous-minded men and women are with her in her struggle.

The sympathies of the entire Indian nation—and we dare say, those of most Asiatic peoples too—are with the people of China in their present travail. But what of the peoples of the West—those of "civilised" and "enlightened" Europe and America? Will they shut the eyes to the harrowing scenes which are being enacted in China? If there is any spark of humanity left in them, if the bestialities of the last European War and the orgy of diplomatic chicaneries witnessed by them during the past two decades have not entirely deadened their conscience, the peoples of Europe and America must feel stung to the quick by the appeal addressed to them by Madame Chiang Kai Shek. Will the peoples of these countries turn a deaf ear to such an appeal simply because the Chinese are an "Asiatic" people who are not blessed with a white skin?

Mischief-Makers

A doughty fighter like Pandit Jawaharlal is least likely to be ruffled by the gibes of the local Anglo-Indian contemporary whose "bete noir" he seems to be. It was to be expected, of course, that the journal would not let the occasion of his visit to Bombay and his straight talks to fellow-workers pass without venting some of its spleen at him. But there is more than mere sneer at the doings and saying of the Pandit in the writings of the "Times of India" this time. It has indulged in a gross distortion of facts and has sought to make out that while the local Congress Ministry "are proceeding in smooth waters," the Congress President is bent on mischief and that he has held out a "threat" to the incoming Governor that unless he yields to the Congress Ministry on certain issues concerning Labour, the Ministry will be forced to resign. An unbiased reader of the Pandit's speeches in Bombay will hardly discover any such sensational "threat" held out. The Pandit was merely registering the position of Congress Ministries everywhere, under the mandate held by them from the Congress. These Ministries are bound to carry out the pledges of the Congress in their letter as well as spirit. If they are unable to do so, they have to report to the All-India Congress Committee and it is for the latter Committee to decide whether the Ministries should continue in office or not. This unequivocal position of the Ministries must be known to all the Governors of the Provinces and it is for them to decide whether they will thwart the will of nation expressed through the Congress and precipitate a crisis or allow the Congress to carry out the administrative reforms it has pledged itself to undertake. Our contemporary is indulging in mere sensationlism and mischief-making when it speaks of the "inflammable" atmosphere of Bombay. Such tactics will neither deceive the local Ministry nor deter them from doing their duty.

Our Readers' Views

Prophet Mahomed And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While at present the question of prohibition is seriously before the Congress Government and the public, your readers will be highly interested in the following story headed "Origin of Mahomet's prohibition of wine" given in a very remarkable religious work entitled Cyclopaedia of Moral and Religious Anecdote by Thomas Fuller with an introductory essay by the Rev. George Cheever, D. D. (published by Richard Griffin and Company, London and Glasgow):—

"Mahomet is said to have been led to put the prohibition against the use of wine, in the Koran, by an incident which occurred to himself. Passing through a village one day, he was delighted at the merriment of a crowd of persons, enjoying themselves with drinking, at a wedding party, but being obliged to return by the same way next morning, he was shocked to see the ground, where they had been, drenched with blood and, asking the cause he was told that the company had drunk to excess, and getting into a brawl, fell to slaughtering each other. From that day his mind was made up—the mandate went forth from Allah, that no child of the faithful should touch wine, on pain of being shut out from the joys of paradise. The simple truth we suppose to be that Mahomet foresaw there would be no stability to the religion and empire he was building up, if the use of ardent spirits was permitted to his followers."—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Temperance Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prohibitionists can contribute to useful temperance work in India by forming and working Indian Temperance Associations. Such an Association was founded in Bombay by the late Mr. Tomlinson, and sustained after his departure by Dr. Gilder's father (D. D. Gilder), after whose demise, it went to sleep, as the Joint Secretary retired from public life on account of old age.

Let prohibitionists request Dr. Gilder to resuscitate that Association, promising their co-operation in that noble work. Gandhiji has inspired millions of his admiring followers to desire prohibition. I appeal to him to divert the energy of that desire to Temperance Work. I beseech him to inspire them to work in right earnest along the line of temperance.

Let there be millions of temperance workers in India, inspiring people to exercise "prudent, cautious self-control"; and the noble work they desire will be done, through education.—Yours, etc.,

DR. J. K. DAJI.

Prohibition Suggestions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that the Ministry is irrevocably committed to the policy of prohibition. I may therefore place my humble suggestion for consideration

For the first year only two-thirds of the present tree-booths and shops be kept. For the second year one-third and this number be kept for two years more and in the fourth year entirely all booths and shops be closed. But from the first year at the introduction of this policy certain restrictions should be there. The time for selling the toddy must be from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. After 12 a.m. it should be destroyed. The licensee should not sell to the minor. No body should be allowed to take toddy to their houses. For, if carrying is allowed the unsold stuff be used for distillation purposes.

After 1st April 1938 only two-thirds of the existing licenses for liquor shops should be auctioned. The time for opening and closing should be from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Sundays and Public Holidays shops should be closed. Home carrying should be restricted to one seer and this be allowed for the first year and half seer for two years more and for the fourth year no carrying should be allowed as all shops to be entirely closed thereafter.

The object of Prohibition can

(Continued on Page 8)

PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A Sapru Report Recommendation

From A Correspondent

While probably no strict line of demarcation could hardly be drawn to cordon off a "middle-class" from other arbitrary kinds of unemployment a propos the social phenomenon of the evil that does not discriminate between one class and another that is not created by socio-economic conditions, any "depressed areas" that may exist on the terrain of unemployment should not fail to receive consideration.

Pseudo Classification

One is not sure, too, that the Sapru-Report published by the Committee appointed by the U. P. Government some time ago and to which reference has been made in the recent Bombay Assembly discussions deals exclusively with the data available amongst the classes interprovincially known as 'pandharpeshas' or 'bnadralogs'—classes that superficial class-mongers are inclined to describe as 'petit-bourgeois' but which are actually covered by the (otherwise misused) term 'proletariat'. The distinction between 'wage earner' and 'rentier' is certainly much more definite and realistic. And even if the Sapru Report really accepted the inaccurate classification in its scope, there is no reason why such features of the recommendations embodied in it as commend themselves as useful in dealing with the problems of unemployment should not be considered in their application to the so-called 'middle-class' as well as 'lower middle-class' (and 'lower class' if one existed in our consciousness) unemployment.

Autarchy In Action

The Sapru Report, in so far as it suggests certain palliative measures in relaxing the pressure of unemployment and absorbing a fraction of the unemployed amongst the so-called 'educated' classes in Government service, is undoubtedly of interest even outside the U. P. One of its important recommendations for instance, refers to the shortening of the present lengthy term of service and compulsory retirement of employers who complete that term. The Bombay Government can easily adopt this recommendation which, while making it possible for a large number of unemployed to obtain a footing in service, avoids the hardship involved in the form of 'rationalisation' not infrequently resorted to in achieving the same end.

Pension V. Starvation

The short term of service is obviously to the distinct advantage of the pensioner who, in ordinary circumstances, insists on remaining 'in harness' as long as possible not always out of the genuine need to earn a larger income. Individual cases of enforced service despite old age must, of course, occur in a capitalist society like ours. But the much more pitiable and urgent needs of the totally unemployed easily outweigh this consideration. The burden of increased expenditure incurred by pensions is actually no burden in so far as "pension" is "deferred pay" as the official spokesmen stated in defending General Dyer's pension and the State makes a huge profit out of the high death-rate of its employers on the retired list.

Technique Of Employment

In the countries where the technique of modern industrialism and capitalism has been developed to perfection, it is recognized that compulsory rest as well as holidays are a profitable investment and in fact a much more scientific mode of exploitation that is a distinct improvement on the crude, old-fashioned one of sweating. There is no reason why the State should not, as employers, vote in favour of humane and better treatment of its employers. As against, again, the disadvantage (if so considered) of long-lived pensions, there is considerable saving effected by savings on lower salaries of new entrants. The difference in the old and new scales of salaries is quite important and makes a vital difference.

Case For Government Action

At present, "extensions" are granted to superannuated employers who cannot of course all fall in the category of the "elder statesmen". Whatever may be their duties and the accrued sum total of their experience, advanced age does impair their physical and mental faculties even if they ignored and pretended not to hear the Ibsenian "knock on the door" of the young who cannot long be denied the opportunities to which they have every right to look forward. The method, at the same time, of solving the problem of unemployment outlined here is to be distinguished from the one camouflaged by authoritarian regimes which makes compulsory partial employment of the unemployed by private employers in order to show reduced figures of unemployment for purely propaganda purposes. This superficial employment is usually accompanied by a general attack on the wage-scale and levy on the wage of political charges and contributions.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CLOVE-BOYCOTT

President Jawaharlal is nothing if not thorough. He is not content with mere verbal protests against the clove legislation in Zanzibar. He has appointed a strong committee of Congress leaders and clove merchants to organise an all-India boycott of cloves. "There are going to be no half-hearted measures in this respect." The Committee at present includes only Bombay men, though it is meant for all-India action. It will soon co-opt members from other parts of the country, and Provincial Congress Committees will also appoint local committees, all helping to enforce a nation-wide boycott of foreign cloves. Such action taken here under Congress auspices will doubtless hearten the Indians in Zanzibar who have already started a boycott there. And it cannot be long before the Zanzibar Government recognise the wisdom of coming to terms with the local Indians.

CHRISTIANS AND CONGRESS.

The illuminating exposition of the ideals and plans of the Indian National Congress which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall was admirably calculated to disabuse the minds of members of the Indian Christian community of any misconceptions which some of them might still be entertaining regarding the Congress. The Pandit rightly emphasized the racial, cultural as well as political unity of the people of India in spite of the apparent divergences of beliefs and customs among them. It would be the height of folly for any section of Indian Christians to imagine that they have vital affinities of any sort with any other people on the surface of the earth than their countrymen in India. Similarly it would be utterly foolish for them to cherish any hope that they would fare better in the end, politically and otherwise, if they held aloof from the current of Indian national life and hung on to the coat-tails of European communities. If, further, the idea is cherished in any quarter, that the people of India will not be able to make any headway, if a particular section thereof withheld their co-operation, they would be living in a fool's paradise, for, as the Pandit rightly observed, the people of India are bound to march forward and those that choose to lag behind or stand aloof from the main current of national life, will be stagnating to their own detriment.

NEW COUNCIL MEMBER.

The nomination of Mr T. M. Guido as member of the Bombay Legislative Council will give satisfaction to the public. Though he has been nominated by the Governor, "acting in his discretion," the choice was obviously made on the recommendation of the Cabinet. Mr. Guido was a prominent member of the Nationalist Christian Party several years ago and is now understood to be a warm supporter of the Congress programme and policy in the Legislature. But his choice is perhaps primarily made on communal grounds to represent the Indian Christian community. His selection shows that the Congress will never ignore the claims of important minorities.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY

A case deserving of immediate notice at the hands of the Bombay Minister of Law and Order is that of Messrs. S. M. Joshi and S. K. Nigade, who were convicted and fined in Poona a few days ago under the Press Emergency Powers Act, for the publication and distribution of an anti-war pamphlet. We ourselves have not seen the pamphlet, but we are assured by a Poona contemporary, which has little love for the Congress, that it contains "nothing but a reference to the Great War and explains that although the ostensible reason why the allies fought Germany was to protect the rights of a small and helpless nation like Belgium, the real motivating force behind the great struggle was the desire of Germany to capture world markets and of the Allies like Great Britain and France in particular, to retain them". The pamphlet, we are further told, after referring to Italy's conquest of Ethiopia and Japan's unprovoked war against China, goes on to exhort Indians not to be deceived by the old wily arguments about the sacredness of treaties and to refuse to help England in her wars, if such help was asked for from India. The people of India are also urged to organise peasants' unions under Congress auspices in order to strengthen the struggle for freedom. If such are the contents of the pamphlet, the punishment of the authors thereof is clearly objectionable. The prosecution was initiated by the previous Government. We trust the Congress Ministry will enquire into the case and get the fine refunded.

JUSTICE FOR SWEEPERS.

Mr. Thakkar has made a very opportune and powerful plea for justice to sweepers. Though they perform one of the most essential services, society looks down upon them as the lowest of the low. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's efforts, however, there has been lately a half-hearted recognition of the debt which society owes to those despised and down-trodden people. The payment the sweepers get for their work is niggardly in the extreme, and their conditions of work are in no way better. Mr. Thakkar appeals to the municipalities to give them living wages for work which, after all, nobody else would do. Efforts must also be made to rescue them from the clutches of the moneylenders. The argument for giving a new deal to the sweepers does not rest merely on humanitarian considerations but also on grounds of bare justice.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Aptly can one observe of the twenty-fifth annual report of the Social Service League, Bombay, that it is itself a study in social service. The popularity and esteem in which the League is held was amply demonstrated in the Silver Jubilee celebrations last year. The League is entirely cosmopolitan in character and outlook, and the name of its activities in legion. There is hardly a sphere of service in which it does not work. Schools, gymnasiums, libraries, industrial settlements, sanitation rounds, dispensaries, technical training—all are utilised by the League in the furtherance of its ideals. There are seven well-established centres of work, of which six are in the city and one at Belgaum, which serve as beaconlights of hope and help in the various localities. It is a pity, however, to read in the report that, inspite of the League's manifold utility, the balance at its disposal will not suffice even for a month's expense. Such a state of things reflets no credit on our public-spirited citizens and must be immediately remedied.

Government Servants And Khadi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest the news regarding the Madras Premier's appeal to Government servants to wear Khaddar in which he makes clear that Government have no objection to their servants wearing khadi. He also adds: "No one should imagine that there is any open or private objection on the part of the Government to any public servants purchasing and wearing Khaddar. If there was at any time any doubt in this respect I hereby and authoritatively state that there should be none henceforth." Every one will, no doubt, feel that Rajaji has taken the right step in encouraging Khadi and in removing all apprehensions from the minds of Government Servants.

I earnestly hope that the other Premiers also will take the lead given by C. R. and induce their respective Government servants to buy and wear Khadi and thus help the rapid growth of the one home industry of India which would give bread to thousands of 'daridranarayanas' (poor people). "Vande Mataram."—Yours, etc.,

▲ KHADIWALA.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The liner "Berengaria" was held up for half an hour at New York by 2,000 frantic women and girls trying to get a glimpse of Robert Taylor, 26-year-old film star, who was sailing to Britain.

After the police thought they had got all autograph hunters off the ship, two girls were found hiding under Taylor's bed.

Taylor refused to shake hands with these two, but shook that of another girl, who thereupon swore she would never wash it again.

—News Item from America.

* * * *

Italy wants "complete parity with other powers" in the Mediterranean.

Both above and below water?

* * *

In a broadcast Madame Chiang Kai Shek expressed "bewilderment" at the silence of the Western nations in the face of a Japanese war against China.

We can only sympathise with the poor lady whose "bewilderment" would in due course give place to "disillusionment."

* * *

Untouchability—New Version?

NUREMBERG, Sept. 13.

German circles are indignant at the role played at the Nyon Conference by M. Litvinoff.

It is even suggested that Germany may never again sit at conference table with M. Litvinoff.—Reuter.

Monsieur Litvinoff, we are sure, would be able to bear the absence of Nazi delegates with fortitude.

* * *

Here is an exercise in comparative values.

Which, in your opinion, was the week-end's greatest disaster?

(1) Capture of Yangshong by Japanese forces.

(2) Session of the Mediterranean Conference at Nyon.

(3) Rain on the Governor's Cup Day at Poona Race-course which spoiled the frocks of many race-goers.

* * *

"Ghosts In Simla, Too!", exclaims a headline.

Indeed, the station is the favourite resort of blood-sucking vampires of the worst species.

* * *

Shakespeare, some enterprising statistician has calculated, would have a steady income of £2,000,000 a year—if he were alive to-day.

He would also have a steady stream of rejection slips from editors and publishers.

* * *

Germany's colonial claims, says Hitler, are not a question of war and peace but of commonsense in which he believed.

We didn't know the Fuhrer believed in anything except himself.

He further declared:—

"What we have a moral right to is that which belonged to us before the War."

Including the bellicose militarism of the pre-war Reich, we presume.

* * *

The paradox of this speech is completed by the fact that the Fuhrer was talking of commonsense and morality before a gethering of his Black Guards!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) The League of Nations cannot give immediate consideration to China's protest against Japanese aggression as the disposal of the Abyssinian note of protest claims precedence.

(2) The Viceroy has extended the life of the Assembly because he cannot bear to part with nominated members.

(3) The Viceroy's reference in his speech to the encouraging results of his appeal for donations for the purchase of bulls foreshadows an enlarged honours list next year.

* * *

"What's the formula for water, Jones?" asked the master.

"H I J K L M N O," spelled out the scholar.

"What's that?" barked the master.

The boy slowly repeated the letters.

"Whatever are you driving at?" said the master. "What gave you that idea?"

"You, sir," said Jones. "You said yesterday it was H to O."

Military Training With Vengeance

Premier Kher's Promise To Students

Peasants And Workers Invade Council & Pledge Support To Congress Cabinet

POONA, September 13.

Three "Jathas", one of 'Depressed' classes and workers of Poona City, another of peasants from Ahmednagar District and villages of Poona District and the third of school and college students of Poona and Bombay marched in procession to the Council Hall, to-day, to place their grievances and demands in person before the Ministry.

Support Assured

They were addressed separately as they came by Mr. Kher, the Premier, who later granted interviews to the leaders. After hearing the unequivocal assurance of Mr. Kher, who lucidly explained to them the Government's policy, the demonstrators thanked the Premier and assured the Ministry of their support in their programme.—A. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Since the peasant marchers did not reach the Council Hall till about 4 p.m. Premier Kher went and met the leaders of the workers' procession and addressed them. He said that there was a good band of workers who were their representatives in the Legislature. They were a match for the rest of the House. Till he himself accepted office as Premier he had been working amongst them and as such knew their conditions and grievances full well. Their problems could not be solved by a magic wand. They had to be tackled and it would take sometime to do so. He, assured the workers that Government was alive to their problems and would do everything in their power.

After Mr. Kher's speech, several others addressed the gathering which was waiting for peasant marchers to arrive.

The peasant marchers marched with Red Flags and posters. They marched in files of two deep in an orderly manner raising slogans and demanding immediate moratorium and lessening of land revenue. They were led by their elected representatives who formed a deputation also to the Premier. They were Messrs. Bhaiji Kulkarni, Indulal Yajnik. Sardesai, Bhuskhute and others. They marched inside the Council Hall compound and sat in an orderly fashion. The Premier arrived and greeted the peasants. Bhaiji Kulkarni, President of the Sangamner Congress Committee and leader of the marchers, read out the grievances of the peasantry and demanded redress.

While all the peasants were sitting quietly, only two men were standing in centre. They were the Premier and Mr. Bhaiji Kulkarni. The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister, and many members of the Legislature were sitting on the ground with the peasants. Mr. Bhaiji Kulkarni said that the peasants had come to see with their own eyes the Congress Ministries working. They had come like children running to their mothers and they would not be angry or dissatisfied if nothing was done for them. Mr. Bhaiji then placed their grievances and demands.

Premier Kher addressing the peasants stated that people thought that processions with flags consisted of those going on pilgrimage to Pundharpur. But it could not be realised that those marchers were not marchers to Pundharpur, but had come to the Legislature to place their demands before their elected representatives who had assumed charge of office.

CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS

The Speaker was grateful for their expression of faith and confidence in the Congress organization. After fifty years of struggle Congress had accepted offices with a view to redress as many of the grievances of the people of India as possible. The Speaker agreed that the burden of debt on the peasantry was very great. Co-operative Banks and Mortgage Banks had failed to serve the objective with which they were started. To declare a moratorium was not as easy as to talk about it. Then, again, there was the question of arrears of land revenue. Premier Kher said that he and his colleagues would try their best to do everything possible. As a matter of fact they had accepted office with a view to do some good for them. If nothing had been done so far, it was not that the Ministers did not want to do it. For example, the Ministers had themselves accepted Rs. 500 as their salaries instead of four or five thousand rupees. Immediately the Congress came into power it had abolished the grazing fees. This should make the peasants realise the intentions of the Congress Cabinet.

The Premier was then closeted with the peasant deputationists and assured them that he would do everything possible.

PREMIER'S PROMISE TO STUDENTS

Physical And Military Training

Carrying huge placards and Tricolour Flags and shouting slogans such as "Democratise the University", "Give us Civil Rights", the students marched in a procession to the Council Hall at 6 p.m. When Mr. Kher came out they lustily cheered him. Mr. B. Y. Joshi, on behalf of the students, read out their demands and presented to the Hon. Mr. Kher a manifesto signed by over 6,000. The demands included, cheapening of education, removal of restrictions on students' participation in public activities and compulsory physical and military training.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Kher said that Government had anticipated their demands and had under consideration an elaborate scheme of educational reforms. He added: "I want to see the path of students cleared of obstacles" and gave the assurance that he would redress their grievances.

Referring to the question of making physical training and military training compulsory, the Premier said that he would make these compulsory with a vengeance and pointed out that compulsion would not do much unless there was the will behind.

TWO MATRIC EXAMS.

Regarding the demand for two matriculation examinations yearly, the Hon. Mr. Kher said that India was already an examination-ridden country. More examinations would not help to solve the educational problem. "I am concerned a hundred times more with changing the educational policy," he declared. He added that it could not be done in a short time.

Mr. Kher spoke at length on the ideals of education and, congratulating the students on their demands, said that they should do their part in eradicating social, religious and other evils.

He concluded: "You will have all the compulsion you want. I will compel you to serve your country" (cries of 'We are ready').

The students later dispersed peacefully.—A. P.

RS. 10,000 FOR PRINCES MUSEUM

Grants For Bombay Hospitals

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly which met to-day at 2 p.m. rose at 2-30 p.m. The agenda was short and there were besides questions three supplementary demands. It was expected that discussion over the demands for education which has not yet been completed would be taken up to-day but it will be continued to-morrow.

Mr. B. G. Kher Premier made a supplementary demand of Rs 10,000 for scientific departments under Education. In the course of his speech Mr. Kher stated that the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay had a Natural History Section which was of benefit both to the public and students. The Government were making an annual grant to the Museum for maintenance of the Natural History Section. Museum authorities had now approached Government with the request for a non-recurrent grant of Rs. 17,500 to meet the expenses of the transfer of collections of the Section from the main building to the new wing and their display on modern lines. Government had thought it desirable to make a non-recurrent grant of Rs. 10,000. Nobody spoke on the demand and grant was made.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health made a demand for Rs one lakh under Medical Services. The Minister stated that he had come before the House in response to a demand made by all sections of the House. Government had decided to provide a sum of one lakh for expenditure for instruments and equipments for mofussil hospitals and T. B. appliances Rs. 50,000, instruments and appliances for clinical laboratories at the J. J. group of hospitals Rs. 5,000 beds and other equipment for mofussil hospitals Rs. 10,000 X-Ray plant and equipment for Dharwar and Bijapur Rs. 20,000, appliances for B. J. Medical School Ahmedabad Rs. 15,000.

After Mr. Mosaji Patel and Dr. Collaco had spoken on the demand, the House approved of the same.

Dr. Gilder made another demand of Rs. 2300 under Public Health for the creation of a temporary post from November 1 of a Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor in the grade of Rs. 250—15—325 to help in, in the Ellis Bridge Town Planning Scheme at Ahmedabad. The Minister stated that it was only a book entry as the monies would be recovered. The House approved of the grant.

The Speaker then adjourned the House till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

MR. LATTHE PRESENTS BUDGET

Joshi's Point Of Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The Bombay Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) reassembled to-day with the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa in the chair. Mr. Guida, the newly nominated member was first sworn in. The Hon. Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister was the only Government Member present in the House. The president first nominated Dr. Hamid, Dr. Mahajani, Prof. Davar and Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim to the pannel of Chairmen and then called upon the Finance Member to present his Budget.

As Hon. Mr Latthe rose to present the Budget, Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated) rose to a point of order saying that what the Finance Minister was going to present now had ceased to be a financial statement since the lower house had considered and approved of some items of expenditure and therefore it was no use for the upper house to consider it.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe replying on behalf of Government to this point of order said that as the Governor's signature required by Section 80 of the Government of India Act had not yet been put on those items, they were open to change by the opinion of the Upper Chamber.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia suggested that as is done in the Central Legislature, the budget should be presented to both the Houses simultaneously in future.

Prof. Dawar observed that in justice to the Upper House the budget should be presented to them as early as possible after it had been presented to other Chamber. He admitted that the Upper House could only discuss the budget but an idea underlying it was that the treasury benches should hear members of this House before the budget takes its final shape. He also stated that the spirit of the Section was to present the budget to both the houses simultaneously.

Mr. Deodhekar remarked that it should be done as a matter of courtesy also.

Principal Dr. Mahajani said that mere simultaneous presentation was not necessary. What was needed was that the budget discussion in the Upper House should take place before the Budget demands are passed by the Lower Chamber.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe clarifying Government's position said that this anomalous position was due to Government's desire to spare the House, the trouble of meeting twice within the span of a few days. The situation had placed even the Finance Minister in a curious position. He could not repeat his speech in the lower house nor in fairness add anything to his speech in the Upper House. He agreed that the position was not agreeable to himself, his colleagues in the Government and to the House as well Concluding he assured the House that in presenting the budget so late, the Government meant no deliberate attempt to deprive the House of its power and assured Members that every step in future will be taken to present the budget to both houses at least at as short intervals as possible.

Premier Kher also endorsed the view of the Finance Minister.

Mr. S. C. Joshi then did not press his point of order Mr. Latthe then formally presented his budget with a few minutes' speech after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.

MARUTI ERECTED IN PLACE OF PIR

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA: September 13.

When the Bombay Legislative Assembly met this afternoon Mr. S. L. Karandiker asked a short notice question He wanted to know from the Home Minister if it was a fact that an image of Maruti had been removed from its original place and taken to Paraskhana or some other place by Police authorities in Poona and if so what were the reasons for removing the same.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in the course of reply stated, that on August 7, 1937, a complaint was lodged by a Muslim alleging that a 'pir' had been demolished and in its place an image of Maruti was erected. During investigations it transpired that the image of Maruti had been surreptitiously erected in the place of the 'pir' and, therefore, the image was removed for the purpose of investigation as also to prevent disturbance of peace. The image was removed under Sections 550 and 149 of the Criminal Procedure Code and sections 51 and 52 of the Bombay District Police Act. The image was at present kept in Paraskhana, City Police Station.

To a supplementary question Mr Munshi replied that he did not know wherefrom the image had been brought. To a further question he said that it was not Sonya Maruti which had been removed.

Italy & Nyon Decisions

Press Portends Rejection Of Proposals

ROME, Sept 13

The British and French Charge d'Affaires called on Count Ciano and presented the Nyon conclusions

Italian opinion after first taking a fairly favourable view of the proposals, has now turned pessimistic and censures the proposals regarding patrolling of nign seas by Britain and France—a task in which it is considered Italy ought to have an equal share The Press is playing down the subject as much as possible, but such criticisms as appear are hostile and may be read as a prelude to rejection.

The "Tribuna' declares that the responsibility for piracy rests with the Powers who refuse to adopt the only effective and legitimate means of suppressing it—granting belligerent rights to both parties.—Reuter

ITALIAN SURPRISE FOR POWERS

ROME, Sept. 13.

It is understood that Italy will not adhere to any mediterranean agreement which does not put her on terms of complete parity with other powers.

No Italian decision of participation is expected until the non-intervention committee meets.—Reuter.

Germany Indignant At Litvinoff's Role At Nyon

NUREMBERG, Sept. 13.

German circles are indignant at the role played at the Nyon Conference by M. Litvinoff.

It is even suggested that Germany may never again sit at conference table with M. Litvinoff.—Reuter.

Viceroy Pleads For Good-will

(Continued From Page 1.)

April this year, the course of political events has varied between province and province a tendency which we may be sure is destined, having regard to the differing conditions obtaining in the various provinces, to become more marked as time goes on. To one feature of the elections, common to every province, I feel, I must refer, the smoothness with which arrangements were carried out, for polling nearly 35 million people over vast tracts of country and in areas in which frequently communications were difficult to a degree left nothing to be desired and the first evidence of the solid interest of that immense electorate in the political problems confronting the new india of its discipline and its self-restraint was given by the orderly manner in which the process of polling was effected. Nothing could have been a greater tribute to the electorate and to those responsible for the organisation of the elections. Speaking now within six months of the launching of this great experiment, it would plainly be premature to attempt any detailed apprisement of the working of the scheme of reform. Indeed, when it is remembered that we are witnessing changes which include the enfranchisement for the first time of very large sections of the community, we may be sure that the full political consequences of these changes will not be discernible for many years to come. In the meantime it is enough to claim that together we have overcome at least the most serious of the difficulties that have so far confronted us.

GREETINGS TO PROVINCES

By the early days of August, there were established in office in every Province of India, Ministries enjoying the support of a majority of their respective legislatures. The decision which has brought about this happy position does high credit to all concerned. One of the great turning points of our political history has been successfully negotiated, and we face now a future that, in my judgment, is full of promise. I have entire confidence that Ministers in every Province will find in the public services, a body of men willing and anxious to support their political chiefs by every proper means in their power and zealous under the direction of responsible Ministers to continue to the best of their ability to serve their several provinces. Nor do I doubt that Ministers will at all times be found ready to protect the just rights and interests of every servant of Government. There can be no stronger bond of mutual regard and understanding than that of labours shared, of constructive work done together. It is in this field of common aspirations and common endeavour that we see exemplified the first fruits of that new relationship which it is the prime purpose of the Constitution to establish and to foster. The Provinces are now set upon their own courses and the extent to which this Legislature and the Central Government are concerned with their affairs is very precisely conditioned by the terms of the Constitution Act but it will not. I think, be held inappropriate to that with, I am confident, the wholehearted support of all those who are present to-day, I shall send to those provincial Governments a message of cordial goodwill and of encouragement in confronting the many problems that lie before them

FEDERAL SCHEME

I turn now to the next and final stage in the constitutional reforms the introduction of the Federation of India.

Since last I addressed you my representatives have toured the States and held discussions with the Ruling Princes and their Ministers and replies from almost every State to my letter of enquiry of last August have been received expressing their views on the matters connected with Federation in which they are particularly interested. The work of collating and analysing these voluminous replies is nearing completion and after decisions have been taken on the many difficult and complicated questions of policy arising therefrom, a process now far advanced, it will be possible to enter on the next phase of the programme namely, that of placing the complete and final picture before the Ruling Princes and then formally addressing them in regard to their accession.

REPLY TO CRITICS

I am well aware that the scheme of Federation laid down in the Constitution Act, gives rise in some quarters to doubts and criticism. I have done by best to make myself familiar with the nature of that criticism and, I think I can say with complete truth that everyone of the grounds upon which, it is levelled was before my colleagues and myself upon the Committee of Parliament at the time we made our recommendations. We saw clearly the difficulties of setting up a Federation composed of disparate units and we were fully seized of the implications that must follow an arrangement of that kind. We were conscious as well of many other difficulties. Nevertheless, upon the best judgment of which we were capable, there were two considerations, which in our view must be held to outweigh all others, the first that the early establishment of a constitutional relationship within the Federal sphere between the States and British India is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the maintenance of the unity of India; the second, that the existence of a Central Government capable of formulating economic policies affecting the interests of the subcontinent as a whole is of direct and immediate relevance to the economic circumstances of the India of to-day.

NECESSARY AND INESCAPABLE.

With regard to the first of these considerations, I will only say, that while no one, so far as I am aware, is disposed to question the strong desirability of achieving a Federation of India at the earliest moment possible, the anomalies to which I have referred are the necessary and inescapable incidents not merely of the introduction of an All-India Federation at this moment but of its introduction at any time within the measurable future. To the economic aspect of this question too little attention has, in my opinion, been given. The commercial and industrial development of the subcontinent stand now at a point where progress is in many respects definitely prejudiced by the absence of uniformity at present existing in, for example company law, banking law, the law of copyright and trademarks and the like.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Again it is most desirable that there should be established without delay over the whole fiscal field the greatest possible degree of unity and uniformity. It goes without saying that from the standpoint of British India as well as of the Indian States substantial advantage is likely to result from the establishment of a system under which tariff policies, which affect every part of India should no longer fail to be constructed by a Central Government in whose counsels, for historical and constitutional reasons, wide areas of India at the moment enjoy no direct representation and I am myself confident that the achievement of Federation will presage an early and substantial modification of those disparate conditions, the existence of which to-day, unavoidable for the reasons I have mentioned, as it may be, tends in so many ways to hamper the growth of trade and commerce and the full development of our natural resources.

COMMON INTERESTS.

Finally let me say that I hold it as a matter for profound satisfaction that at a time, when over wide areas of the world political liberty is being increasingly curtailed we should witness in India the establishment upon foundations patiently prepared of a new and vigorous system of parliamentary Government. Differences of opinion there may be upon the merits of this or that provisions of the New Constitution, yet I cannot but think that we shall be wise in the circumstances of the world to-day to make a supreme effort to concentrate our gaze rather upon points of agreement and of common interest than upon those things in which complete accord is yet to be reached. We have many things in common that are infinitely precious to both peoples and many of those things are in grave jeopardy to-day.

"INDIA AT HEART IS LOYAL."

We love peace and peace is threatened over half the world. Violence we both abhor and the rule of force is in evidence in three continents. To democratic principles of Government both the countries are deeply attached and those principles are at this time under question and even challenged in wide regions of the world. The regimentation of the human mind proceeds apace. Freedom of opinion is systematically suppressed and the right of the individual to live as he wishes in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the family circle is a thing denied to half mankind. It is a common affection for these things to-day in dire peril of destruction, a common determination to protect the elementary decencies of human life upon this planet, that holds together the people of the British Commonwealth of nations in loyalty to the British Crown. I believe with every fibre of my mind that India at heart is loyal to those same ideals and that her highest destiny lies within that grave sisterhood of States, which stands to-day as a bulwark against forces that threaten the very soul of man.

LIFE OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

Earlier in his address the Viceroy said:—

I have already announced my decision to extend the period of the present Legislative Assembly. This is an appropriate occasion on which to intimate that the date to which I contemplate its extension is the 1st of October 1938.

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

The disturbances in Waziristan have been a source of much anxiety to my Government during the last few months and they have resulted in heavy expenditure I am glad to say that there are now distinct signs of a settlement and of the acceptance by the tribes of the very moderate terms which have been imposed upon them and it is my earnest hope that thanks to the operation of the last few months the foundation has been laid of a greater measure of stability in this difficult and disturbed area

ARMY MECHANISATION.

In consultation with the Commander-in-Chief I have been giving the closest consideration to the question of army organisation and the re-equipment of the Army in India so as to maintain its efficiency at the highest possible pitch, having regard to recent developments elsewhere in the matter of mechanisation and the like. The expenditure involved is inevitably considerable. I have caused representations to be made in the matter to His Majesty's Government for assistance in carrying out the reorganisation owing to the very heavy cost involved and it is my hope that we shall receive a favourable reply

That question of Industrial surveys was considered both by the Inst. Industries Conference and by the Industrial Research Council at their meetings in July and it is being actively pursued I need not stress the direct relation of investigations such as these and of the development of industry as a whole to the problem of middleclass unemployment. The next Industries Conference which will be held at Lahore in December will be asked to consider the question of training and assisting young men to start and conduct small industrial enterprises.

ZANZIBAR BETRAYAL.

I referred in my speech last year to the position and the difficulties of Indians overseas No one is more conscious than I am, of the keen interest with which this question is watched by Indian public opinion or of the close attention which has always been paid to it by the Indian Legislature. The past year has not been free from questions of considerable difficulty and complexity. Those questions are by no means in all cases finally resolved but in any area in which they arise the Government of India are in the closest touch with the situation. The most important of these questions and the only one to which I propose to refer to-day is that of Zanzibar. In the case Zanzibar, I will only say that in my judgment the scheme now proposed, while I am well aware that in certain respects it has fallen short of the expectations and of the demands of Indians in Zanzibar, holds out very definite possibilities and very definite advantages and I would make an appeal to those concerned that it should be given a fair trial It is my own belief and my earnest trust that with the co-operation of the Zanzibar Indians, it should prove of definite benefit to those concerned.—A. P.

INSURGENT CRUISER DAMAGED

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 13.

The insurgent cruiser "Baleares" reported to have been damaged in the Naval battle off Algiers and is now undergoing repairs at Cadiz according to visitors returning here. The cruiser has a big hole amidships and a smaller hole in her bows. The funnel has been smashed.—Reuter

GIBRALTER, Sept. 13.

The British tanker, "Romford", which was captured by the insurgent cruiser "Canarias" and taken to Ceuta on September 10, has been released.

The cargo was untouched.—Reuter.

Congress President Starts Gujarat Tour

Rousing Reception Accorded To Jawahar At Navsari And Surat

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 13.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION WAS ACCORDED TO THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON HIS ENTRY INTO GUJARAT ALONG WITH SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL EARLY THIS MORNING AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

FROM DAMAN ROAD TO NAVASARI, PEOPLE GATHERED IN LARGE CROWDS AT EVERY STATION AND GAVE A ROUSING RECEPTION TO THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT. THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE PREVENTED HIM FROM HAVING THE NECESSARY SLEEP AND REST.

GRAND RECEPTION

Nearly 3,000 people had assembled at Navsari Station to receive the President at his first halting station. A 'kumkum tilak' was first put on his forehead and then he was garlanded by his host Mr. Manilal Teli and Mr. Kashibhai Patel. The Congress President was garlanded on behalf of several institutions by individuals at the waiting room. At the end of the morning functions he received from his host a purse of Rs. 201 for Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund.

He next addressed a mass meeting of about 20,000 persons. The large audience awaited his arrival since early morning. He was greeted with cries of "Jawaharlal Nehru ki Jai."

Mr. Kashibhai Patel, President of the Navsari Prant Praja Mandal after a short introductory speech presented the Congress President with a purse of Rs. 2,009/4 for Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund.

DADABHAI'S BIRTH PLACE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the meeting said that he remembered Navsari from his very childhood as it was the birth place of Dadabhai Navroji who first taught us the word "Swarajya" which is now a common word. He further said that he could not visit Gujarat as he was required in other provinces and also he believed that Gujarat was a well organised Province. He further explained in Hindi the present political situation in India and also in other parts of the world. He asked the people to remember their duties in the present circumstances. Congressmen had accepted office but they could successfully work only if they had the full support of the masses. Pandit Nehru spoke for about 45 minutes.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel then thanked the people for their enthusiasm and loyalty to the Congress. He appealed to the people to allow the Pandit necessary rest and sleep during his tour in Gujarat. He said that there were talks that Pandit Jawaharlal was not invited to Gujarat but the President was more wanted in other provinces and he had been straining himself since last 18 months for Congress propaganda in the country but the Sardar assured the people that Gujarat had its place in the heart of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

KAMALA NEHRU FUND.

The Sardar then appealed to the people to cultivate the habit of feeling satisfied even if the President visited only one place in Gujarat. The Sardar hoped that the President would spare time to visit Gujarat again on 15th October to lay the foundation of the Congress Nagar at Haripura and if time permitted he hoped to take him to other parts of Gujarat which were not included in his present programme. The Sardar then appealed to the people of Gujarat to subscribe liberally to the Kamala Nehru Fund and prove their love and respect for the Congress President.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Navsari for Surat by 9-30 a.m. train and was received by the inmates of the Kasturba Sevashram and others at Maroli. He was also presented with a purse at Surat. About 20,000 people had assembled at the railway station wherefrom the Congress President was taken in procession through decorated streets of the city and after nearly an hour and a half he reached at the place of Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, President, Surat District Congress Committee.

JAWAHARLAL AT SURAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 13.

Jawaharlal Nehru was cordially welcomed at Navsari and Surat station platforms. Great enthusiasm was to be seen amongst the people. In Surat from the station to Chawk and from Chawk to Sentanfalia, the road was decorated with flags, and torans.

At Surat station, the platform and the waiting room was overcrowded with youths, Congress workers and citizens. On arrival of the train great cheers and shouts of 'Bande Matram' and 'Inquilab Zindabad' greeted the President of the Congress. He was garlanded by Saiyed Ahmed Edrus. After the scouts bands had played welcoming notes, Jawaharlal and Patel were driven in a car in procession and was garlanded in various places.

It took nearly two and half hours to reach Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai's house. He will take part in the meeting of Olpad this afternoon. Rander will also honour Jawaharlal where he will address a meeting.

For Safety In Indian Mines

Assembly Refers Govt. Bill To Select Committee

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Legislative Assembly met this afternoon and took up the consideration of Sir Thomas Stewart's motion for reference to a Select Committee on the bill to further amend the Indian Mines Act.

Explaining the provisions, Sir Thomas Stewart said that they were non-controversial and were intended to secure increased safety of the lives of workers underground. One effect of the Bill would be to make permanent the powers temporarily given to the inspectorate to issue orders applicable to individual mines where danger had been apprehended. Another effect would be to give the inspectorate liberty to disclose knowledge of the condition of one mine, if these conditions threatened the safety of the neighbouring mines. The bill also sought to remove the defects noticed in drafting of regulations and especially to provide for the imposition of a duty on coal coke for defraying the cost of the rescue stations.

INADEQUATE FOR FULL SAFETY

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported the motion but considered the Bill inadequate to provide full safety in mines. He strongly advocated a further Bill embodying the recommendations of the Indian Coal Mining Committee, particularly those relating to sandstowing, miners' wages and also the suggestion that mineowners should be required to have some knowledge of the industry.

Referring to wages Mr. Joshi drew attention to the fact that 45 per cent decrease since 1925 had been accompanied by an increase in their efficiency and increase in dividends. Mr. Joshi supported the recommendation of the minority of the Coal mining Committee for the Nationalisation of Mines. He declared that the administration of rescue stations should be controlled by the Central Government and if the intention was to carry out the administration by means of a Committee the miners should have representation thereon.

NEED FOR FRESH LEGISLATION

Seth Govinddas regarded the Bill as imperfect and objected to piecemeal legislation of this nature. He said that what was wanted was a thorough overhaul of the 1936 Act. He would also have liked the Bill circulated so that the representatives of the Governments of the Provinces might express their opinion on it. But, as circulation would involve delay in the provision of what little improvement was suggested in the present Bill, he had given up his intention, to move for circulation. He wished however, that a fresh comprehensive legislation should be undertaken.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Ramnarain Singh and Prof. Ranga, while supporting the Select Committee motion, criticised the Government's dilatory policy in giving effect to the recommendations of the Coal Mining Committee.

Prof. Ranga declared that the Managing Agents controlling the Coal Industry should be done away with at the earliest possible opportunity, as they were exploiting the miners, by paying them low wages and extracting long hours work.

Mr. Chapman-Mortimer also supported the Select Committee motion.

SIR THOMAS' REPLY.

Sir Thomas Stewart was glad that members from all parts of the House agreed that the Bill was a non-controversial measure though expression was given to the opinion that the measure was inadequate. He pointed out that the Bill did not represent the Government's final decision, on the recommendations of the Coal Mining report. Otherwise the Government might have introduced more comprehensive measure, should such a measure was necessary. He felt that the charge of inadequacy had been overpressed. The Government were still examining the report and when the draft regulations had been finally determined upon, they would be published in the form of a notification in the Gazette of India.

CESS OF ONE ANNA.

Referring to the criticism that a cess of one anna per ton was excessive, Sir Thomas Stewart thought that it could not be regarded as excessive. However, in the first instance they felt that half anna per ton would suffice to meet their present need.

Prof. Ranga asked whether an early opportunity would be given to the House to consider the Coal Mining Committee's report.

Sir Thomas Stewart:—I should be reluctant to give such an undertaking, as I do not think that Government will have time enough to frame even its preliminary conclusions on it before October 2.

The House adopted Sir Thomas Stewart's motion for referring the bill to a Select Committee, to report on or before September 22, after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

TAGORE'S CONDITION REASSURING

Virulence Of Inflammation Is Abating, Says Sir N. R. Sircar

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 13.

Sir Nilratan Sircar has issued the following bulletin at 4-30 p.m: "Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's condition is better. Highest temperature to-day was 99. Kidney functions are being slowly restored Virulence of the inflammation is abating. His mind is clear and the general condition is reassuring."—A.P.

IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 13.

Doctor Sir Nilratan Sarkar has issued the following bulletin on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's health at 9-30 p.m. to-night:—

"Improvement in Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's condition is satisfactorily maintained. Prospects are favourable."—United Press

Poona Citizens Cheer Peasant Marchers

(Continued from page 12)

credited towards our arrears for 1936-37. We would request you to treat this matter as very urgent and issue necessary orders to the district revenue officers at an early date.

We were somewhat surprised to see total absence of any official pronouncement regarding rents payable to big peasants and absentee landlords. As has been pointed out in the Agrarian report published and approved of by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 27 per cent of holders of land own about 72 per cent of the total cultivable land in the province. No wonder then that a substantial portion of land is cultivated on rent by the small peasants and landless folk and apart from the system of share cropping, cash rents as high as five or ten times the amount of land revenue are often exacted from the tenants. And while we are glad to learn that the Congress Ministry intends to promote legislation for effectively safeguarding the rights of the tenants and limiting the rates of rent in future we would request you to prevent all absentee landlords from collecting all arrears of rents due not only before 1936, but also during the last year of scarcity and famine.

DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED

We must also confess that we have been even more deeply disappointed to note the reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs only in the total land revenue demand of about 3 crores and 30 lakhs. Mahatma Gandhi's demand for 50 per cent reduction in land revenue in 1930 (vide his 11 points) and the Congress resolutions providing for "substantial reduction" in land revenue are more than ever needed today by the catastrophic fall in all commodity prices and the phenomenal rise in peasants' debt.

And as Mahatma Gandhi and the Karachi resolutions were framed irrespective of the present economic depression, we deem it our right to demand a 50 per cent cut in land revenue due to the fall in prices and a further reduction of 50 per cent that is a total reduction of 75 per cent.

A striking desparity exists today between the burden of land revenue imposed on the peasantry and the level of income tax papable by all others engaged in non-agricultural work. It is, therefore, but proper that the agriculturists should receive the same consideration from a Ministry that was raised to its position on the shoulders of the peasants.

Of course, we realise that it would be impossible for the present Ministers to make a big cut in land revenue receipts within the few months of their acceptance of office. We submit, however, that you might have evolved a 3-years' plan for effecting a total reduction of 50 per cent at least in land revenue—just as you have evolved a 3-years' programme for effecting prohibition in the presidency within the short time at your disposal, and effected a reduction of about 10 or 15 per cent in the current year's land revenue demand as the first instalment of the relief so urgently needed by the peasantry.

We regret however to find that you have effected a reduction of barely 1 1/2 per cent in our revenue dues which compares unfavourably with the reductions effected or contemplated by Congress Ministers in other provinces.

May we then request you to reconsider this matter as it touches the life and happiness of the millions of peasants living on the border line of starvation and place supplementary proposals on this matter before the Legislatures at an early date.

CRUEL AND BARBAROUS

While we are on the subjects of Land Revenue, we desire to express our thanks for your intention of effecting some reforms in the system of land revenue as instituted by the British Government during the last century and as embodied in the present Land Revenue Code. May we however submit that no reforms, however radical, can make a system which is vile and vicious at its very root. The fundamental principle of taxing land irrespective of the profits accruing from it for the maintenance of the cultivator and his family is cruel and barbarous. Land tax has been recognised by eminent Congressmen and economists as a Zazia or poll tax that is designed to enslave the peasantry of the country and to keep it in a state of abject poverty political terror and social serfdom. This tax should therefore be abolished root and branch and should be replaced by a system of taxation similar to that of income-tax prevailing in India and other countries. And as a first step in this direction, we would urge you to devise a tax which will exempt incomes of Rs. 500 and below after taking into consideration all items of the cost of production and maintenance of the peasant and his family.

CANAL RATES

We now turn to the important question of canal rates levied by the Irrigation Department.

Two points require special mention. Firstly, thousands of acres of lands adjacent to the sugar cane plantations have been irrevocably ruined due to the occasional overflow of water and rendered totally unfit, for farming and even buildings in affected villages are being steadily corroded at their very foundations. This extraordinary and unprecedented calamity would ruin any peasantry in the world. What is even worse the Revenue Department has faithfully co-operated with the Irrigation Department in strangling the peasantry by continuing to levy its dues on thousands of acres of these water logged barren lands. We would therefore request you to remit these canal dues collected during 10 years past as a slight compensation to the peasants who have been so completely ruined.

Secondly, the mass of common peasants hardly get any relief from the canals even during years of scarcity or famine as they are allowed to receive such quantities of water and at as such intervals as are permitted by the sugar companies. The grave injustice and injury already done to the common farmers becomes scandalous in bad years when prosperous merchants and share-holders are allowed to reap a golden harvest at the cost of the lives and happiness of the poorest in the land. May we then request you to issue urgent and imperative orders to the Irrigation officers to give first preference of canal water to the poor peasants during periods of inadequate rains, scarcity and of famine.

Thirdly, we would urge you to scale down the irrigation charges that have been obviously fixed in view of the high profits made by big companies and corporations by large scale farming. We hope it is not too late to make a beginning however moderate in this direction.

AGRARIAN DEBTS

Lastly, we come to the most important question of agrarian debts. On a conservative estimate the total agrarian debt in our Presidency has increased from Rs. 90/- crores in 1929 to about Rs. 150/- crores to-day.

While we cannot easily estimate the total debt of the Maharashtra peasantry, we knew from our personal experience how our debts have rapidly mounted up during the last 8 years of dwindling prices and of bad harvests and how our annual interest charges are generally more than four or five times the land revenue dues.

Indeed we feel, to-day, that whether or not our lands are legally mortgaged to the Sahukars, our lives and labours and that of our generations to come are virtually pledged to the Sahukars for an indefinite period if the Government does not really come to our help, in time.

When we were therefore told that the Faizpur resolution called for the removal of "the crushing burden of debt" and the liquidation of debts which are unconscionable or beyond the capacity of the peasants" and further for the declaration of an interim moratorium, we hoped to receive a modicum of relief from the usurious exactions of the Sahukars. And when you Sir, took the reins of office, we expected to hear some heartening pronouncement within the first few weeks.

All that we have heard so far however is that your Government has decided to appoint a committee of reputed economists to inquire into the matter and that legislation would be introduced to appoint debt conciliation boards early next year. When the Finance Minister was specifically requested to declare a moratorium forthwith, he firmly replied in the negative and pleaded that the entire financial system of the Presidency would collapse due to the non-recovery of their instalments by the co-operative Banks and the Central Banks. What shocked us even more, the Finance Minister stated in the Assembly that he would give the same reply to the Congress President if he asked him about it.

DECLARE MORATORIUM

While we are prepared to all counsels of patience, we would urge one very important consideration on your attention.

We submit that announcement of a debt Inquiry Committee cannot possibly be separated from the concurrent and immediate declaration of a moratorium on the recovery of our debts.

For we seriously apprehend that the Sahukars now forewarned of the impending official action to reduce debts will forthwith begin a stampede for squeezing out the maximum amount of money from the pauperised peasantry during the height of this agrarian season and will file and expedite suits, execute decrees, attach our goods and cattle secure fresh and legal transfers deeds of land and speed up all possible operations to forestall the operations of the debt redemption laws.

CATEGORICAL DEMAND

In these circumstances we would request you to order the following urgent measures of relief:—

(1) Complete remission of all arrears of land revenue due last year.
(2) Stay all proceedings for the collection of arrears of rent.
(3) Reduction in land revenue by 10 or 15 per cent. at least.
(4) Repeal of the land revenue code and its substitution by a new land law levying tax on net agrarian incomes of Rs. 500 and over.
(5) Total reversal of the policy of the Irrigation Department in favour of the small farmers.
(6) Substantial reduction in irrigation charges.
(7) Declaration of a moratorium on the recovery of all agrarian debts.

Work on a new aerodrome in the Banswara State near Udaipur, Rajputana has been started.

The construction of the new aerodrome, begun as a measure for relieving the scarcity condition in the state, may prove a valuable link in future airlines, being centrally situated in the Rajputana.

DISPLAY OF SOVIET POSTERS

Extended For Two Days

The Joint Secretary of All-India Congress Socialist Party writes:—

The Exhibition of Soviet Posters organised by the Congress Socialist Party and opened by President Jawaharlal Nehru has proved very popular. There has been a rush of visitors and in response to the insistent demand of the public the Exhibition which was originally announced to close on Monday evening, has been extended by two days.

The Exhibition will be open, as usual, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the evening Russian music, folk songs etc. will be played. Mr. Tendulkar, who has brought these posters from the Soviet Russia will conduct the visitors round the Exhibition.

JIRGA ACCEPTS GOVT. TERMS

SIMLA: September 13.

The following 'communique' has been issued to-day regarding the situation in Waziristan:—

The peace terms were announced to the Tori-Khel Wazirjirga which was interviewed at Miranshah on the 10th September. The terms include a fine of 420 Rifles and the payment of Rs. 20,000. Besides, they include the institution of certain protected areas in the neighbourhood of Razmak, Khaisora River and its tributaries and the country drained by the right bank tributaries of the Tochi River from Drewasta village, near Datta Khel, to the Bannu district boundary.

The 'Jirga' accepted Government terms and their attitude was satisfactory.—United Press.

Prohibition Suggestions

(Continued From Page 6)

very easily be infused into the minds of the children at a time when their minds were impressionable so that as they grew older they retained the conviction of their early years and thus become useful of their families and of society. For this Canadian method should be adopted. The Government of Ontario in Canada runs liquor as a business still by the direction of Government a text book is in use in the school from which the children are taught that "Even small quantities of alcohol cause a man to lose the fine co-ordination of all his movements. The voluntary social workers should carry on their propaganda works in villages and labour areas by various methods out of which one should be Lantern Pictures.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBURBAN CATHOLIC.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE

Subjects Excluded

(From Our Correspondent.)

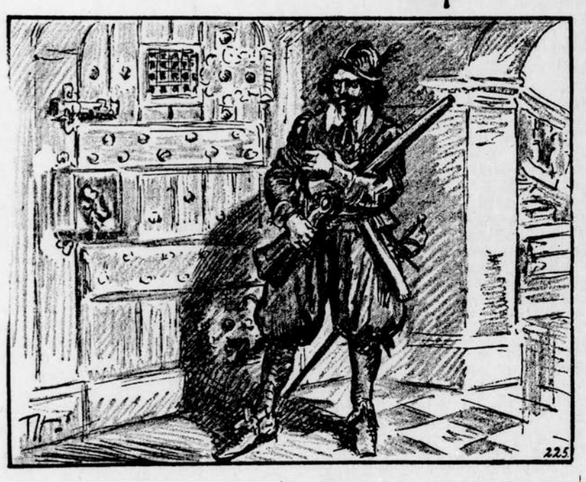
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A communique says that the Secretary of State for India has decided to exclude the following subjects from the list of subjects prescribed for India Civil Service Examination in India (1) Sec. A, everyday science, (2) Sec. C extra-numerum subjects. Changes will be brought into force with effect from the examination to be held in 1939

MAJ JOYCE DEAD.

Intimation has been received of the death of Maj. A H. B. Joyce, M.C., First Battalion, attached to Second Battalion First Punjab Regiment. He died at Multan on Sept. 11.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THE WATCH

"In a fortnight or so you will be conducted on board a vessel which will take you to our colonies in the south. You will be accompanied by one who will blow out your brains at the first attempt you make to return to England or the Continent."

Lord Winter went towards the door and opened it hastily.

"Call Mr. Felton," he said.

A moment later the young officer stood in the room once more.

"My dear John, look at this woman who has come to England to conspire against my life. Friend, John, my son, guard me, and above all guard yourself against this woman's powers of seduction. Swear, by your hopes of salvation, to keep her safely for the punishment she has deserved. She is never to leave this chamber, never to correspond with anybody, and not to speak to anyone but you—if you will do her the honour to answer her."

"I have sworn, my Lord."

An instant after Milady found herself alone, and heard only the distant roaring of the sea and the regular step of the sentinel outside the door.

THE INSURGENTS

However well invested Rochelle was—especially by the dyke constructed at the instigation of the cardinal, which prevented the entrance of any vessel into the beseiged city—the blockade might last a long time yet. This was humiliating for the king's army, and a great inconvenience for the cardinal.

The city, notwithstanding the incredible endurance and perseverance of its mayor, had attempted a sort of mutiny for surrender. The Mayor had the mutineers hanged. This execution quieted the ill-disposed, who resolved to allow themselves to die of hunger instead. This death appeared to them to be easier and more distant than strangulation on the gallows.

It was evident that the Rochellais put all their hopes in Buckingham. The day they received definite information that they could no longer count on Buckingham, their courage would fail them completely.

Need For A Basic Vocabulary Of Hindustani Words

Gandhiji Endorses Rajen Babu-Abdul Huq Move For A Joint Committee

Writing under the caption "a welcome move" in the latest issue of "Harijan" on the Hindi-Urdu controversy, Mahatma Gandhi says:

A WELCOME MOVE

The joint statement issued by Maulvi Abdul Haq Saheb and Shri Rajendra Prasad over the Hindi-Urdu controversy leads one to hope that the controversy will now end and those who are interested in the evolution of an interprovincial speech will be able to discuss the question on its merits and discover a plan of joint action. Here is the statement:

"We had an opportunity, on the occasion of the meeting of the Bihar Urdu Committee at Patna on 28-8-'37, to discuss the problem of the Hindustani language with each other and with some other friends. We were anxious to remove the misunderstandings which have been unfortunately created in connection with the Urdu-Hindi-Hindustani controversy. We are glad to be able to say that as a result of our discussions ranging over various aspects of this problem, we found ourselves in substantial agreement about various points raised. We are agreed that Hindustani should be the common language of India and should be written in both the Urdu and Nagari characters which should be recognised for all official and educational purposes. By 'Hindustani' we mean the largest common factor of the language spoken in Northern India, and we believe that common usage should be the criterion for the selection and inclusion of words in its vocabulary. We are further of opinion that the fullest opportunities for development should be vouchsafed both to Urdu and Hindi and literary languages. We suggest that an attempt should be made to compile, through the co-operation of Urdu and Hindi scholars, a basic vocabulary of Hindustani words.

In order to devise practical measures for the compilation of such a vocabulary as well as for settling various outstanding problems like the selection of technical terms, we suggest that a small representative Committee, consisting of influential advocates of Urdu and Hindi who believe in the desirability of bringing the two languages nearer and of promoting the development of the Hindustani language and thereby creating goodwill amongst the speakers of the two languages, should be convened at an early date".

Let us hope that the authors of the statement will take prompt steps to have the basic vocabulary of Hindustani words acceptable to all parties, and that the small Committee they have in view will be set up forthwith for this work and for 'settling various outstanding problems'. I would put emphasis on the smallness of the Committee if promptness is to be ensured.

DERAILMENT OF GOODS TRAIN

Brakevan Smashed; 2 Waggons Capsized; Lines Blocked

BULSAR, Sept. 13

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, wires that due to a serious derailment of the 11-35 down goods train at 9-30 last night, with the brakevan smashed and two waggons capsized, both up and down main lines were blocked.

Mail and express trains were detained for about five hours. Single line working was introduced at 6 this morning and it is expected that normal working will begin at midday to-day.—A. P.

C. P. Revenue Member's Relief Announcement

NAGPUR, Sept 13

The Hon. Mr. P. B. Gole, Minister of Revenue, Central Provinces, made a statement to-day regarding the revenue policy of the C. P. Government. He said:—"In consultation with my colleagues, I have decided to give a reduction in the land revenue at a flat-rate throughout the province. In pursuance of the present Ministry's policy, small holdings would be given immediate relief. We will soon decide what should be treated as small holdings in each tract. The relief now given will not be withdrawn, but the question would be considered in all its bearings with a view to see if further relief should or should not be given to bring about an equitable adjustment throughout the province".—United Press.

A grateful Sanatogen user writes:

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Fields and Factories

I. L. O. AND EXTRA-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Director's Report Reviews Situation

In his Annual Report the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Harold Butler points out that the emphasis which the events of the depression have laid upon the necessity of social justice as a pre-condition of peace, both internal and external, has brought the aims and the potentialities of the Organisation into stronger relief. The advisory and informatory services of the Office have been increasingly requisitioned by countries all over the globe, as the need for social legislation of all kinds has been increasingly felt. The activity and liveliness of the Conference have been more than sustained. Since the first signs of recovery in 1933 the flow of ratifications has expanded once more and the general 'tempo' has steadily accelerated. Though the withdrawal of Germany in 1933 created a serious gap, it was offset by the entry of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Egypt. The centre of gravity of the Organisation is gradually shifting. The reform of the Governing Body, finally introduced in 1934, furnished concrete evidence of the expanding industrial and economic power of the non-European continents, which was inevitably accompanied by their growing preoccupation with social problems. The past year has yielded further examples of this tendency. It began with the remarkable experience of the American Labour Conference at Santiago, and it ended with the acceptance by the Governing Body of the invitation of President Roosevelt to convene a World Textile Conference at Washington. These symptoms of the growing universality of the Organisation are entirely healthy. Its vital force, like that of any living organism, depends on constant change and constant renewal of its tissues. It could not fulfil its function adequately if America and Asia always came to Europe, and if Europe never had the opportunity of seeing America or Asia. The process of of continental interchange has already been invaluable in broadening the basis of understanding, upon which the work of the Organisation should be grounded. It is capable of further development and will be worth any small additional expenditure which may be involved. At the present moment the fresh and untrammelled outlook of the other continents on social as well as on other problems may be a valuable correctice to the introspective habit, which seems to be afflicting Europe and diverting its energies into polemical rather than constructive channels.

IMMIGRATION POSSIBILITIES.

The Governing Body and the Office have made a sustained effort to give effect to the recommendations of the Santiago Conference. Mr. Maurette assisted by Mr. Siewers carried out a most interesting and important investigation of the immigration possibilities in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, which is being considered by the Migration Committee, and it is gratifying to note that the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires expressed its approval of the work which the Office is undertaking in the migration field. A brilliant study by Mr. Maurette on the economic and social situation of Brazil has also been published by the Office and at the time of writing a valuable report by Mr. Poblete-Troncoso on Indian labour in Peru, based not only on documentary material but on wide personal observation, is in preparation, which is to be followed by a series of further monographs dealing with the other Latin-American countries in which the Indian question constitutes a national problem. The volume of the Office publications in Spanish has been substantially increased and a Spanish-speaking editor has been appointed to the Office. In addition to the existing correspondents in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, steps have been or are being taken to appoint correspondents in Chile, Cuba, Uruguay and Venezuela. The technical committees of the Office have been considerably strengthened by the inclusion of experts from America, both North and South, and the staff of the Office is being similarly reinforced. Altogether it will be seen that the fruits of Santiago have been neither neglected nor negligible. The contacts and influence of the Organisation in the American Continent have been greatly extended during the past year, and give promise of great development in the future.

What is true of America is true also of Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Caldwell carried out a prolonged mission in Australia with gratifying results while relations with New Zealand have been intensified. The same may be said of China and Japan as the result of Dr. Eastman's journey. Moreover, the success of the regional conference of the Americas has revived the demand for a similar meeting in Asia. Its feasibility and its utility can hardly be doubted. It may be hoped that the Governing Body which is now seized of the matter will be able to make a satisfactory proposal. Altogether it may fairly be said that within the limits of financial possibilities a considerable effort has been made to develop the work of the Organisation outside Europe. Much remains to be done, but the impetus given by the Santiago Conference followed by the meeting in Washington will not be lost.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE U. S. A.

(IFTU).—In August 1935, the U.S.A. Social Security Bill was signed by the President and came into operation. The Bill contains a provision for a tax to be paid by employers on the wages bill, for the compensation of workers in those States which conform to the Federal Law. In the short period of two years, all 48 States in the U.S.A., the District of Columbia, and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, have adopted Bills in favour of unemployment relief. The circle has been completed! According to an official of the Social Security Board, "Greater progress has been made in the enactment of unemployment insurance laws in the past two years than has been made in workmen's compensation (for accidental injury) in the past quarter century."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURE

The 17th International Congress of Agriculture held its closing session in the Ridderzaal at The Hague, recently. It approved the resolutions passed by the eight Sections.

In his closing speech the President Marquis de Vogue thanked H. M. the Queen, the Prime Minister Mr. Colijn, the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Deckers and the agricultural Organisations of Holland for the most gracious reception of the foreigns guests. He also congratulated the Organisation Committee, specially the President Mr. Van Rappard and the General-Secretary Dr. Molhuysen, as well as the whole staff, for the excellent preparation of the Congress.

That most favourable impression was confirmed at the Assembly by the representatives of several countries. Some delegates which did not have an opportunity to speak at the opening meeting of the Congress confirmed warmly the adherence of their country and of ifs agricultural organisations to the peace declaration adopted then by the agriculturists of 40 different countries.

The International Commission of Agriculture held its general Assembly on the morning of the same day. As several countries offered to organise the next International Congress of Agriculture, the Assembly gave full powers to its Bureau to decide about seat and date of that Congress. An invitation of the agricultural organisations of Czechoslovakia to hold the next general Assembly (1938) at Praha was accepted. Reports were presented upon unemployment in agriculture, agricultural insurance as well as upon the nutrition problem. In order to put better in evidence its character as a central body of the great agricultural organisations of the different countries, the Interdnational Commission of Agriculture decided to change its name into "International Confederation of Agriculture".

Agricultural excursions will lead the Congressists to the new lands gained upon the Zuidersee and to other aims of interest in Holland.

BANS ON MORE BOOKS LIFTED

Mr. Bhopatkar's Book Declared Lawful

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:—

1. Swadeshi Prachar Mela Padyavali 1934 (i. e. The Songs for 1934 of the Swadeshi Prachar Mela), published by Mr. V. G. Ketkar, Poona.
2. Patri (i. e. Leaves) written by Mr. P. S. Sane, and
3. Hindu-Samaj Darshan (i. e. Presentation of the Hindu Society) published by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Poona.

NEW HIGH COURT FOR BAHAWALPUR

BAHAWALPUR, Sept. 13.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur has constituted a new High Court in the place of the previous Chief Court. Mr. M. Fazli Husain has been appointed Chief Judge and Mr. Mohammad Akbarkhan, a District Judge in the State and Diwan Fatehchand, a prominent lawyer of Montgomery, have been appointed Judges of the new High Court.

The new Court will exercise all the powers of a High Court within the State.—A. P.

Gujarat Socialist Party

DOHAD, Sept. 13.

Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary, the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, announces that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party has been postponed to September 15th. The Committee will meet on that day at Ahmedabad.—United Press.

B. N. RLY. UNION ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

The Central Council of the B. N. Railway Labour Union met here yesterday for the first time after the last strike.

The Council accepted Mr. V. V. Giri's resignation from the Presidentship and recorded its gratitude for his services rendered to the Union.

The Council unanimously elected Mr. V. R. Kalappa, ex-Railwayman, as President and passed a resolution requesting the Agent of the Railway to restore the recognition of the Union and to abolish short time.

It reviewed the post-strike situation and resolved to reorganise the Union on a sound basis, defining the Union's future policy and administration. Fourteen branches were represented on the Council.—A. P.

Assembly Department's Deputy Secretaryship

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. M. N. Kaula, a Barrister of Allahabad, has been selected for the post of the Deputy Secretary to Legislative Assembly Department.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE ARMED DACOITY CASE

All Accused Except Approver Sentenced

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 13.

Mr. S. Bose, additional Sessions Judge, delivered judgment to-day in the sensational Jubbulpore armed dacoity case, sentencing all the accused, excepting the approver Bhagwati.

Halke, Garibdas, Premlal and Kanaiyalal were awarded seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 200, 300, Rs. 200 and Rs. 75 respectively, in default to undergo 4, 6, 4 and 2 months' imprisonment respectively. Bhagwati, the approver, was acquitted.

The accused were prosecuted on the charge of stopping a bus which was plying on the Jubbulpore-Seoni road, and robbing of its occupants their belongings, on the night of March 17.—United Press.

DR. BALKRISHNA SERIOUSLY ILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail.)

Dr. Balkrishna, Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, has been suffering from fever and a serious attack of chronic asthma for the last two days. He has been taken to Miraj for special treatment.

BANGALORE.—Major General E. W. C. Bradfield, Director General of Indian Medical Service and Surgeon-in-Chief of St. John's Ambulance Brigade will arrive in Bangalore on September 18 from Ooty and will be leaving for Guntakal on September 20.

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Better FOR YOUR PURSE

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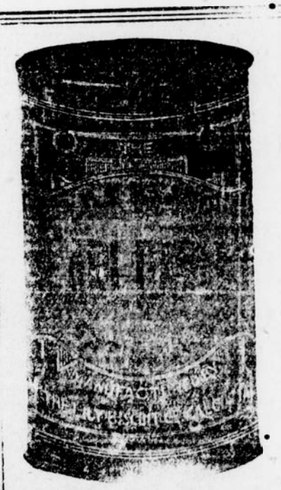

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Easy But Base Metals Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

On Monday crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on general liquidation and hedge selling.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT WEAK.

Wheat was weak. Jute was quiet. Base metals were steady.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet in the absence of any important buying. Giltedged securities kept steady on scattered enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Sept. 13.

Previous closing	8.91
To-day's opening	8.89
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.77
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Previous closing	5.30
To-day's opening	5.24
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	5.23
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 183

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 13.

Cotton failed to attract attention despite lower levels but the market generally offered good resistance with occasional selling and some hedging otherwise there was nothing particularly interesting.

Trading in December commenced at 8.89 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation and hedging but thereafter the market showed resistance with some local support with December standing at 8.87.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.77 with a decline of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.03/9.02) 8.93/8.92
October (8.98/8.97) 8.93/8.89
December (9.00/9.01) 8.94/8.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sep . 13.

American October (5.24) 5.19
American December (5.27) 5.22
Sakels November (7.31) 7.18
Sakels January (7.44) 7.33

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 184-8 and Rs. 183-10 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 184-4.

LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 13.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-10) 3-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 5/8 paid and value) £20 7/16 paid and buyers.
Dunlop September (£23 1/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£22) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/16 value) 9 3/8 buyers
Forward July September (9 7/16 paid and value) 9 1/2 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£15 sellers) £14 15/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September October (£15 1/8) £15 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 1/8) £13 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 1/4 paid) £13 1/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Wheat opened easy with October at 101 1/2 and December 101 1/2. Prices declined on scattered liquidation and general selling influenced by weaker overseas cables at weekend while cheaper shippers offers further depressed values but lower levels attracted some local buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03 1/2. Prices kept steady on scattered buying but later declined on lack of outside buying interests following easiness of outside markets with the price falling to 1.03 1/4.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept. 13. May 1938		Sept 1937	
	Rs	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 15	6	8 3	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 15	0	8 3	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 14	9	8 2	6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 13.

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.95 1/16
To-day's closing	4.95 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 13.

Previous closing	4.94.57
To-day's opening	4.94.65
To-day's closing	4.95.22

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 13.

Previous closing	138.93
To-day's opening	138.87
To-day's closing	138.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 13.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94.64 and then fell to 4.94.57 on scattered selling subsequently further receding but thereafter the rate speedily recovered advancing to 4.95 on better support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.22.

Franc opened at 138.87 and then slightly weakened to 138.93 on some selling.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 138.56

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-16 1/8) 1-16 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.564) 10.430
New York on Bombay (37.35) 37.36
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (93.97) 94.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£253 1/4 buyers £263 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £264 1/4 buyers £264 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£21 7/8 buyers £21 15/16 sellers. Barely steady) £21 1/2 buyers £21 5/8 sellers. Easier.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 to £63) £62 to £63
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. Speculators bought. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 11.

Spot	(19 15/16d.) 19 7/8d.
Forward	19 7/8d. 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (7-0-7) £7-0-5

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 102 1/2 as against the previous closing 102 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Wheat September	5 4 0
Wheat January	5 10 0
Wheat May	5 5 6
Linseed September	8 3 0
Linseed May	7 15 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Silver ready	51 3 0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51 3 0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51 5 0
Gold ready	34 12 0
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34 12 9
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34 10 0
Sovereigns	22 3 0 quoted.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 96-12-0. The tone was easy.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	96 13 0
Highest	96 14 0
Lowest	96 12 0
Closing	96 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOA

London, Sept. 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 13. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 5/8) £108

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/2) £73 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 13. 2-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round Foreign bonds and home industrials were dull. Internationals were inactive. Oil shares were quietly steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (160-0) 158-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (66-10 1/2) 66-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (£7 1/8) £7 1/4
Musical Industries (20-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 42-3
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 36-9
Woolsworth Ordinary (70--6) 70-0
Realisation 1930 (£91) £91
Dunlop Rubber (34-0) 34-0
Unilever Ordinary (40-6) 40-0
Ford Motors (26-4 1/2) 26-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£79) £78 3/4
British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (149-4 1/2) 149-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-0) 30-0
Distillers (108-0) 107-9
Bradfords Dyer (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
British Celanese (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-10 1/2) 45-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (£58 5/8) £58 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (80-0) 72-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Teas (47-0) 47-0
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-6) 38-6
Gule Kelampong (37-6) 37-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-6) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-3
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £12 3/4
Association Portland Cements (90-0) 90-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (117-6) 116-3
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (124-4 1/2) 124-4 1/2
Musical Eagle (14-3) 14-3
Shell Transport (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£45 1/8) £44 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) £63 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£31 1/4) £31 1/4
L N E R Defd (£4 3/4) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81) £80 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 13.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 48 5/8) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 50) dol 50 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 94 1/8) dol 98
U S Steel Preference (dol 126) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sentiment Slightly Improved

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Continued obscurity in the international outlook restrained enterprise. Business was smallest though sentiment finally improved slightly on better Wall Street and some selective Paris support in kaffirs.

In commodities cotton eased on more favourable weather reports.

Intermittent support by French authorities sufficed to keep the franc steady throughout the day.

Wall Street opened firm.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm & Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Jutes ruled steady but business was somewhat restricted due to over activity in coals. Coals ruled firm and large volume of business resulted. Teas were decidedly steady and trading was somewhat limited. In miscellaneous Indian coals and consolidated tins had strong features. Indian irons opened fairly steady but closed easier on selling pressure. Burmas were fairly steady at last levels. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent paper 87/8; three and a half per cent paper 96/12; three per cent U. P. 1961/66 96/1:.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1546 small lot; Reserve 125.

Cottons:—Bengal 16/4; Kesoram 8/2; Cawnpore Textiles 3; New Victoria ordy 1/8

Coals:—Aldih 4/5; Amalgamated 26/12; Bansra 5/4; Bengal Giridih 2/8; Bhulanbararee 10/13; Bokaro and Ramgur-19/12 cum div; Burra Dhemo 5/13; Burrakur 18/4; Churulia 1/15; Central Kurkend 13/8; Deoli 9/8; Dhemo Main 12/8; East India 26/4; Equitable 41/14; Ghusick and Muslia 4/8; Hurriladih 17/12; Kalapahari 17/2; Katras Jherriah 25/10 small lot; Kuardi 1/12; Munduipore 10/12; New Bansdeopur 12/8 small lots; New Beerbhoom 19; North Damuda 6/1; North West fully paid 13/4; Raneegunge 39/8; Searsole 5/8; South Karanpura 814; Talcher 2; West Jamuria 32/7; Bhalgora 4/8; Lakurka 10/12; Oriental 12/8; Union 24.

Jutes:—Auckland 172; Craig 1/4; Howrah 51/12; do. A pref 137/8; Hukumchand ordy 10; Kamarhatty 506; Nuddea 44/8; Orient 155; Presidency 4/3.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/3; Consolidated tin 9; Indian copper 3/7; Tavoy tin 3/5; Dalmia cement ordy 1/10 premium; do defd 3/9; do pref 102; Bengal telephone ordy 23/12; Benares electric 16/2; Shahjahanpore electric 8/8; Hukumchand steel 12/6; do defd 3/3; Indian steel and wire products 488, Indian iron 51/9; do rights 51/10; small lot; Indian Malleable casting defd 2; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 57/12 small lot; Kumardhubi engineering ordy 4/8; steel corporation ordy 8/8; British India corporation ordy 4/4; Indian cables 17/12; Bengal paper ordy 108; Indian General Navigation ordy 122.

Teas:—Bishnauth 29/2; Ethelbarrie 27/12; Patrakola 1,000; Sapoi 10/8; Soeyok 22/4; Tezpore 9/12.

Debentures:—Seven per cent 1947 Oriental coal 103; five and a half per cent 1952/43; Birla Jute 101/4.—A.P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Youth League's Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 13.

Rajkot State demands further condition that the Agency Administration or conduct of its officers should not be critisised in the Kathiawad Political Conference. In the interests of the Rajkot Public and with a view to give an United Front the local Yuwak Sangha has resolved to withdraw all its objections against holding the Conference and has decided to give full support to it.

MYSORE STATE AND CONGRESS

Agitate Against Repression Says Jawaharlal

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

It is understood Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the president of the Indian National Congress has directed the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee and the Mysore Board to carry on an intensive agitation all over the province and the state to protest against the Government's repressive, activities.

It is also understood the Dewan of Mysore has agreed to see the Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee in regard to the situation created by the recent "repressive" laws encroaching upon the civil liberties of the people.

Deputy Secretary Of Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

It is understood that Mr. M. N. Kaul, Barrister, Allahabad, has been appointed to the post of Deputy Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, which, as already reported, has been revived.—A.P

"PURDAH" PARTY POSTPONED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Owing to slight indisposition of H. E the Marchioness of Linlithgow "Purdah" party which was to take place on Wednesday Sept 15 has been postponed until Sept. 28.

NATIONAL MILITIA FOR NAGPUR

Dr. Khare Enrols As Volunteer

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: September 13.

The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee has recently decided to organise the National Militia for Nagpur. The appeal of the Committee to citizens and youths to join as volunteers is receiving good response. Dr. Khare, Prime Minister has also enrolled himself as a volunteer.

INDORE LABOUR TROUBLE

Fresh Development In Dispute Between Rival Unions

INDORE, Sept. 13.

There was a fresh development in the dispute between the two rival organisations of Textile labour in Indore when the General Secretary of the new Textile Labour Association was arrested yesterday along with two labourers on a complaint filed by the secretary of the old Textile Association.

It is learnt that last Saturday evening the secretary of the new Association went with a score of labourers demanding charge of the office, but the Secretary of the old Association refused them entry.

It is understood that the labourers are thinking of starting "Satyagraha" this evening.—A. P.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS TO CONFER

Mr. Ruikar's Efforts

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: September 13.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Vice-President T U C., is at present in correspondence with various radical groups and parties on the advisability of holding a joint conference of all Leftist elements in the country with a view to "intensify the anti-Imperialist fight". The conference will probably be convened at Nagpur.

CHURCH DISTURBANCE CASE

Sentences Of Several Accused Reduced

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

In the appeal preferred by 25 accused who were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge in the Saint Philomena's Church disturbance case, the Mysore High Court acquitted to-day two of the appellants and reduced the sentence on three accused from one year's rigorous imprisonment to six months In the case of the other appellants, the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was confirmed.—A. P.

Conciliation Board To Be Appointed?

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

Principal Bhutani has instructed the professors to suspend the classes for the rest of the day.

Enquiries show that the whole matter is likely to be referred to a conciliation board shortly.—A. P.

Lucknow College Strike Called Off

LUCKNOW: September 13.

Following conceding of the demands, the students' strike in the Christian College and the School of Commerce was called off this morning.—United Press.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA: September 13.

A Bay depression is crossing the coast this morning between Balasore and Saugor Island. It caused vigorous monsoon in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and active monsoon in Bihar, East Central Provinces and North Madras coast

Monsoon has also been strong in East Gujerat and the adjoining parts of Rajputana and active in West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, the United Provinces and the Punjab Hills. Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in East Gujerat. Rain has also been local in Assam, Bengal and Kashmir and occurred at a few stations in West Central India, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Cherrapunji, Balasore, three, Chandbali, Cuttack, Patna, Dessa, Mount Abu, two; Ranchi, Chaibasa, Naya Dumka, Allahabad, Jodhpur, Baroda, Dharampur, Mangalore, Coconada one and half, Calcutta, Burdwan, Seoni one each.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept. 13.

P and O s.s. Bangalore of 2874 reg tons Capt M G Symons arrived on 11th inst. from Antwerp via Middlesburgh London Southampton Malta Partsaid and Aden with general cargo

L Triestino s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons Capt G Fabris arrived from Trieste via Venice Brindisi Portsaid Massowa and Aden with passengers and general cargo

L Edwards s.s. Tama of 3703 reg tons Capt J Dixon arrived from New York via Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

A I Oil s.s. British Industry of 2425 reg tons Capt J H Stookman sailed for Abadan with local cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Hopecrest of 3106 reg tons Capt J Hardy sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

L Triestino s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons Capt J Fabris sailed for Singapore via Colombo in ballast with passengers

L Triestino s.s. Romolo of 6015 reg tons Capt S Soave sailed for Genoa and Marseilles via Portsaid with local and same bottom cargo and passengers

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-9-37.

S S Takada (MM) for Australian Ports via Cochin and Colombo

S S Linaria (Gr Trdg) for Europe and America Ports via Karachi Marmagoa

S S Tampa (L E) for American Ports via Madras Colombo and Aden

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 13.

1 Tairea 3756 Durban 15-9 M M
2 Bangalore 2875 Japan 14-9 M M
3 Castalia 4171 Karachi 14-9 Anchor Line Ltd.
6 C/o Melbourne 4125 Karachi 16-9 K Nixon
Kandelfels 4783 Karachi 15-9 L Edwards.
11 Ginyo Maru 6128 Kobe 16-9 N Y K
14 Romolo 6015 Trieste 13-9 L Triestino
15 Tosso 2095 Trieste 14-9 L Triestino

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Mikage Maru No. 18 2567 Osaka 20-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 15-9 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busrah 16-9 M M
13/14 Hopecrest 3106 Karachi 13-9 Volkart Bros.
16 Indira 278 N F N F The New Dholera Steamship Lad.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Lalita 283 Dholera 14-9 The New Dholera Steamship
G Sophia Marie 677 M Coast 15-9 Merchant S N
K Ellora 2386 N F. N F, M M
M Vita 1955 Karachi 18-9 M M
N/O Hatimura 4158 Bhavnagar 14-9 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Murray 18-9-37 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon

FROM OSLO

Rinda 11-9-37 L Edwards
Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 17-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-8-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 30-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Weissenfels 18-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Fusijama 15-9-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pre. Pierce 16-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

arela 11-9-37 M M
Bandra 16-9-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gogra 15-9-37 M M
Gurna 17-9-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalaratna 14-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM MOULMEIN

Ozarda 14-9-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatimura 11-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 18-9-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-9-337 M M

FROM HULL

Serbino 18-9-37 James Finlay
City of Salisbury 19-9-37 F F Campbell

FROM JAVA PORTS

Sembilian 18-9-37 Volkart Bros.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 16-0-37 M M
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Strathairl 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kendelfels 15-9-37 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Romolo 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 13-9-37 L Triestino
Bangalore 14-9-37 P and O
Ginvo Maru 16-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O S N
Mil..ge Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O

FOR KARACHI

Kandelfels 15-9-37 L Edwards
Makage Maru No 18 10-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Castalia 14-9 Anchor Line
City of Melbourne 16-9-37 K Nixon
Vita 18-9-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 15-9-37 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Barala 15-9-37 M M
Varela 16-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Tairea 15-9-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Castalia 10-9-37
S S Mongolia (boats) 10-9-37
S S Sophie Marie 10-9-37
S S Barala 11-9-37
S S Kalavati 11-9-37
S S Varela 11-9-37
S S Hatimura 13-9-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

S S City of Melbourne for Dunkerk 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Company; 58 bags mustardseed B Balwant; 933 bags g nut seed The Oil Seeds Trading Co.

For Antwerp: 2000 pockets myrabolam C Jivanlal; 300 bags bone meal B Ardeshir; 2480 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir.

For Ghent: 170 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

For Glasgow: 1300 bags g nut oil cakes The Cotton Agents; 25 bales cotton raw Langley; 1334 bags g nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S S Linaria for Dunkerk: 1750 tons Manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 531 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 1120 bags g nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 300 bales oily cotton G Gabriel; 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 5336 bags g nut K Devchand.

For Manchester: 129 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Montreal: 21 bales woollen rugs Cox and Kings (Agents).

For Marseilles: 128 bales hemp raw K J Kapadia; 193 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Kandelfels for Varna: 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For New York: 30 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw Katak; 70 bales cotton raw K Ladha.

For Yokohama: 75 tons cast iron scrap G Gobriel.

S S Bangalore for Hongkong; 10 bales grey cotton yarn B Govindjee; 680 bales grey cotton yarn David Sassoon; 80 bales grey cotton yarn A Virji; 10 bales cotton grey twist Katak.

For Haiphong: 53 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Takada for Sydney: 36324 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Melbourne: 12108 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

For Adelaide: 6054 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

IMPORTS.

S S Pres Polk Agents F F Campbell from San Francisco: 180 dms lubg oil; 53 cases cnd fruit and vegetables; 230 cases cnd asparagus; 63 cases cnd peaches; 84 cases cnd fruit salad; 25 cases cnd prunes; 600 rolls asphat roofing; 75 dms asphalt.

From Kobe: 170 cases woollen piece goods; 60 cases raw silk; 30 cases cotton poplin; 25 bales rayon yarn; 65 cases cotton yarn.

From Shanghai: 300 coils transmission conductor; 18 cases silk piece goods.

From Hongkong: 432 pkgs fire crackers; 34 cases printing paper.

From Canton: 40 cases green tea; 33 cases rayon and cotton miv goods; 25 cases raw silk.

S S Rajputana Agents M Mackenzie: from Kobe: 35 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong: 500 bags refined sugar; 75 bdls sugar candy.

From Canton: 37 cases silk piece goods; 160 cases raw silk.

From Shanghai: 35 cases silk yarn; 114 bales straw board; 557 cases green tea; 200 bags green beans.

From Palembay: 122 bags arceanuts.

From Moji: 179 cases window glass; 150 dms aniline dye; 446 bags empty glass bottles; 250 cts potatoes; 60 bales auto tyres.

From Hongkong: 370 pkgs fire crackers; 48 cases elect goods; 200 bags sugar candy.

From Singapore: 1685 bags sago flour; 100 bdls rattans; 50 bdls gum; 562 bags betelnuts.

From Tokio: 230 cases cotton yarn; 36 cases clocks; 168 cases confectionery; 200 cases asahi beer quarts; 104 cases toys.

From Shimidya: 223 cases green tea; 41 bales tea.

From Nagoya: 50 cases silk yarn; 23 cases woollen piece goods; 125 cases cotton shirting; 76 cases clocks; 427 cases porcelain ware; 533 cases tiles; 25 bales cotton yarn.

Late Mr. Raghunath Kalewar

We regret to announce the dtath of Mr. Raghunathrao Kalewar, son of the late Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji. Mr. Kalewar, who was 55 years of age died of heart failure at Delhi on Monday morning. He had gone there to see his son, who has been having his course of training in the Aeronautical School and who has been down with typhoid.

The late Mr. Kalewar was a prominent member of the Telugu Vanjari community, a trustee of the Telugu Free Library and the Managing Trustee of the Lingubai Education Fund. He was connected with several other institutions of the community. He was reputed to be very charitably disposed and, it is said, that hardly any member of the community deserving of help ever returned disappointed from him.

The late Mr. Kalewar has left a widow, four sons and two daughters and a host of friends to mourn his demise. The Telugu Free Library was kept closed in his honour on Monday

The late Kalewar's body will be brought to Bombay on Wednesday morning and the funeral will leave his house at Babulnath Road at 10 o'clock.

Moderate Hedge Selling In New York Cotton

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BUYING

Weather Reports Slightly Unfavourable

BOMBAY, September 13.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet with long liquidation and Southern Hedge selling. The offerings were absorbed by domestic and foreign buying. Weather reports were slightly unfavourable.

While the near future of the market depends upon the pressure of Hedge selling, it is generally believed that all bearish factors are well discounted.

With the situation as it stands to-day we cannot see any important decline beyond 50 to 40 points and prefer purchases on all setbacks.

The New York cotton futures market was moderately active with orders early quite evenly divided between Southern selling and liquidation and domestic and foreign trade buying with sentiment little influenced by unfavourable crop news.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with December 8.98 and closed at the lowest level at 8.91. There was scattered long liquidation and hedge selling and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 9.17c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points under hedge selling. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 9.06c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened 5 points down with January 5.18. Prices improved on trade calling and transferring of hedges to distant positions. The market closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.43d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points down with Spot cotton one point lower at 8.01d. Uppers futures declined 6 to 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy under increased selling. Sakels declined 10 to 11 points and Ashmouni futures lost 16 to 14 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Despite the Bureau figures, prices held steady on the absence of heavy liquidation which is believed to be reflecting a well liquidated market. To-date the nine cent loan is regarded as having effectively pegged the market at slightly above that basis but traders are rather dubious whether the price can be sustained during the heavy marketing period.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, has cited larger crop figures to stress the need of a special session of Congress for farm legislation. With the crop apparently around three million bales above consuming requirements, traders are awaiting a clearer view of foreign production and the extent of the demand from abroad which is difficult to anticipate in view of the unsettlement in Europe and the Far East.

Cotton goods merchants are marking time awaiting clarification of autumn trade prospects. Meanwhile it is generally believed that present prices have largely discounted crop prospects but the trade view of the price outlook continues to be rather mixed.

CONSERVATIVE SALES

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—"There has been a continuance of the slight increase in activity which we noted last week. Hedging has been a little freer, not only against American but also against other growths. On the other hand, there has been some buying of the more distant positions, apparently attracted by the comparatively low levels, and as values sag probably more of this will be carried out as many regard a 5d./5 1/2d. price in the nature of an investment. Of course, a great deal of the correctness of such a view depends upon the ultimate size of the crop, for if this is fully maintained it may be rather a weary wait for those who are exercising enterprise on the buying side at present. There is no indication of an expansion in consumption, rather the reverse, and in this event there should be a plethora of actual cotton, and although the price level may be a cheap one this does not necessarily mean that values may not remain for some time on the lower level. The probability is that after a major portion of the present yield finds a home, some fresh factor of a constructive nature will appear, but nothing of this character is on the horizon at the moment beyond the fact that some control of production in America seems likely next season.

Little change has occurred in the relationship between the various months, though the tendency undoubtedly is for the premium on the distant positions to increase and, in our view, this will continue.

CURRENT LEVELS

Considering the current level of values, the parity between this market and the American Exchanges is running on wide lines and we consider that sales of either January or March, or more distant options, against purchases of corresponding months in New York or New Orleans, will prove satisfactory later on.

The premium existing here as against the Bombay market has narrowed further and May here is comparatively reasonable compared to April May Broach. Whilst the pressure of hedges goes on in the local market we consider that the two growths will come even still closer together, but a purchase in our market and a sale in Bombay is becoming interesting and if values should shrink further and the parity between the two growths should approximate 100/110 points apart, we consider that it will be fairly attractive to start buying here against sales in the Indian market.

Manchester reports are running on similar lines to those we have been reporting for the past few weeks. A fair amount of business is still being put through but the volume is rather restricted by the lack of confidence amongst our customers in the current rate of values of raw material.

"GILT IS OFF".

To sum up, whilst realising that probably a good deal of "gilt is off the gingerbread," and that it is by no means so attractive to sell "short" as it has been, we see nothing, apart from temporary reactions, to change the existing tendency and think that during the next few weeks we shall gradually sink to a lower range of values. Of course, if the 9 cent loan becomes an accomplished fact, it will act as a buffer and will lessen the chances of any material fall from present rates. We would, therefore, suggest avoiding weak markets on which to exercise selling enterprise, but still remain of the opinion that judicious and conservative sales on any firm spots will prove the best policy to pursue during the next two months."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10 a.m.)	8.98+07
New York December lowest (11-39 a.m.)	8.91—08
Liverpool January highest	5.33—03
Liverpool January lowest	5.27—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market will be chiefly influenced by hedge selling. Present prices discount bearish factors. Think buyers will do better by waiting.

New York: Hedge selling. Demand checked by forecast of fair weather. Weaker undertone.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cables:—

Clearing weather indicated over wide area should facilitate picking and swell volume hedges. Although scale down purchases advisable think pressure movement will severely test buying power.

Garside: Since September first crop possibility lost East, gained West. Domestic cloths slow. Mill activity still high but declining gradually. Cotton price index 57 per cent, all commodity index both on predepression base.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 13

Foreign wheat markets were erratic owing to disturbed political situation and uncertainty regarding southern hemisphere crops. In view of the rise in freight rates, Liverpool prices are considered low. On Saturday all markets were weak on favourable Argentine crop reports and increase in the U. S. A. visible supply. American and Canadian crop estimates were as under:—

U. S. A. winter and spring wheat crops 886 million bushels against 890 million bushels last month. Canada 188,200,000 bushels against 229,218,000 in 1926 and 281,935,000 bushels in 1935. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and indications are in favour of lower prices.

Linseed September	8 2 9
Linseed May	7 14 9
Wheat September	5 4 0
Wheat January	5 10 0
Wheat May	5 5 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

October	102 7/8d.
December	103 1/8d.
March	99d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.
Shipment September Rs. 5-8.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-9.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-10.
Kesar Rs. 10-11.
Saraya Rs. 10-8.
Java Spot F 7.00.

Position Of Scheduled Bank

A press communique states:

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 3rd September 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	127,50,13,000
(b) In Burma	5,76,29,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	105,27,96,000
(b) In Burma	5,22,37,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,30,80,000
(b) In Burma	4,07,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	16,000
(b) In Burma	15,91,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	70,02,000
(b) In Burma	1,22,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	28,69,000
(b) In Burma	1,24,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	29,91,14,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	103,31,52,000
(b) In Burma	5,20,55,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	4,82,55,000
(b) In Burma	14,96,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 11.

October	£13-5-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 13

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures on Saturday, the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 185/12 for Broach A/M delivery.

Professional operators are short in the local market and are not inclined to support the market on the belief that recent rains have improved the cotton crop outlook and our prices are not attractive. Rains over U. S. cotton belt have damaged the quality of American crop and this low grade cotton will offer competition to our cotton.

The political situation in the East and in the West will have considerable effect on the exports of cotton from this country and early arrivals will not find ready buyers. Thus the situation seems discouraging and professional operators are reported moderate sellers. In the absence of any support prices declined to-day to Rs. 184/8 and the general opinion seems to show that around Rs. 180 level, there will be strong resistance. Thus we think it advisable to cover sales on all weak markets.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened 5 points lower and the local market was quiet at Rs. 184/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	184 4 0
Oomra D-J	165 0 0
Bengal D-J	140 8 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	10-9-37	This year.
Barsi and Nagar		2
Total Oomras		2
Dholera		380
Sind-Punjab	668	1,399
Broach		137
Coompta and Dharwar		920
Westerns-Northerns		135
Cocanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptian, African and Sudan	128	332
Total	796	3,554

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	10-9-37	This year
Europe	947	
Japan and China	1,800	6,945
Coast Ports		10
Up-country by Rail		1,412
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,254
Total	2,747	14,621

Cotton Options

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Broach A/M.—

Monthly Teji Mandi Rs. 4
Monthly Teji Rs. 5 do Rs. 3/4
Monthly Mandi Rs. 5 do Rs. 3/4
Monthly Teji Rs. 10 do. Rs. 1/4/1/2
Monthly Mandi Rs. 10 do Rs. 1/4 1/2
Yearly Teji Mandi Rs. 22/22 1/4
Yearly Teji on Rs. 225 Rs. 2 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 11-9-37	1159000	828000
Receipts Yesterday 11-9-37	41000	47000
Exports to date 11-9-37	383000	337000
Stock at Ports 10-9-37	1809000	1538000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-9-37	917000	1338000
Stock at Liverpool 10-9-37	699000	742000
Visible Supply 10-9-37	3586000	3637000
Quantity in sight 10-9-37	1604000	1352000
Quantity out of sight 10-9-37	899000	967000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 177 January 191 March 193 May 194 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 185 Liverpool May 1938 5.37 Rs. 48 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 185 New York May 9.12 Rs. 20 at cross rate 4.94 11/16

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 11

Broach A/M 1937 opening 185 1/4; highest 186 1/2; lowest 185 1/2; closing 186

Oomra D/J opening 167; highest 167; lowest 166 1/2; closing 166 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 141 1/4; highest 141 1/2; lowest 141 1/4; closing 141 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8/9th September	521
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,758
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	7,418
Decrease	4,660

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 13

Bengal Superfine	.....
Bengal Fine	151/53
Bengal F G	146/48
C P 1	171/73
C P 2	166/68
Arvi	166/68
Ellichpur	166/68
Berar	161/65
Khandesh	156/61
Jalna/Sailu	156/61
Burwah Sanavad	159/64
Mathia	136/41
Broach Fine	176/80
Jagadia Ankleshwar	210/15
Surat	225/27
Navsari	235/37
Kampala	357/60

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 13

November	249.00+62
December	248.00+47
January	246.70+39

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 13

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-7. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 138.96 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.94 9/16. London Spot silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16 but forward quotation was 1/16d. down at 19 7/8d. There was small business and the market was featureless. Montreal silver prices were unchanged and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. Under disturbed political situation in China, the general feeling in the local market seems moderately bullish and low levels attract new buyers in silver. The market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. There was scattered realising to-day which resulted in a small decline in prices.

GOLD

Ready	34 13 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 9
Bhadarva tejimandi	0 2 0
Aso delivery	34 12 3
Aso tejimandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	51 5 0
Bhadarva delivery	51 5 0
Bhadarva tejimandi	0 7 0
Aso delivery	51 6 6
Aso tejimandi	1 3 0

LONDON METALS

Copper	£55 15 0
Tin	£263 10 0
Lead	£21 17 6
Speiter	£23 2 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 13

Yellow metal	45 0 0
Copper sheets	53 0 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Ame Forn Power Com	6
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	36
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	60
Columbia Gas	11
Northern S Power A	17
American Tel and Tel	159 1/2
Western Union Telg	42 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	19
New York Central Railway	28 3/4
Southern Pacific Railway	34
Ailis Chalmers	56
U S Rubber	43
Imperial Oil of Canada	19
Boeing Airplane	25
Bethelehem Steel	82
National Steel	86
Republic Steel	30
United S Steel	95 1/4
Amr Rolling Mills	34
Youngstown Sheet	71
Anaconda Copper Mining	49 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	56 3/4
General Motors	59
General Electric	46 3/4
Union Carbide	87 1/4
Consolidated Oil	14
Socony Oil	18
Chase Bank	42 1/4
National City Bank	38
Amerex	23
Steel of Canada	73
Bethelehem Steel Pref	112

Some improvement; market less nervous but still inconclusive. Turnover 1½ million shares. Bethelehem Steel rights quoted 1/16. Allis Chalmers rights quoted 1/4. Carloadings up 39502 units. U. S. Steel Corp. shipped in August 125000 tons finished steel. Tel and Tel earned 67 cents in six months.

London Sugar

London, Sept 11

Sugar March	sh. 6/7d.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 11

Rubber Oct Dec	9 7/16d.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 11

GIZA—	
Spot	8.01—1
October	7.28—3
November	7.31—3
December	7.32—3
January 1938	7.44—3
March 1938	7.53—2
May 1938	7.57—2
July	7.62—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	7.31—2
October	6.54—6
November	6.44—6
January 1938	6.44—6
March	6.47—6
May	6.49—7
July	6.51—7

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 11.

September	dol 1.03 1/8
December	dol. 1.04 7/8
May	dol 1.07

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 13

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/2
3 per cent 1951/54	100/10
6 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/2
6 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70	112/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/50	118/6
5 per cent 1939/44	105/12
5 per cent 1940/43	108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/1

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112
5 per cent 1945/55	120/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	103/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T	1974 109
4 per cent M Deb	1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb	1949 118
6 per cent	1954 131
6 per cent K P T	1956 131

Note: Business restricted and quotations nominal. Tone: Easy.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 13

B. C. RATES I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 269
Bank's buying T T 266 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,034
Bank's buying T T 1,054

JAPAN—

Bank's selling I T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 80 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.94 5/8 11th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 13th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 13th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 13/32 13th instant
Java London 8.97 13th instant
London Paris 138.96 11th instant
London Belgium 29.37 1/2 11th instant
London Switzerland 21.53 11th instant
London Berlin 12.32 1/2 11th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant
London New York 4.94.57 11th instant
London Amsterdam 8.99 1/4 11th instant
London Italy 93.97 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Near, Steady Forward.
Gold £7-0-7 11th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 11th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 13.

	Cwts.
Wheat	24,052
Linseed	5,310
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	9
Groundnuts	3,649
Castorseed	5,752
Rice	9,774
Myrabollams	429
Mowraseed	187
Gram	219
Joowar	1,174
Bajree	2,612
Indian Sugar	7,984

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 11

SAKELS—	
November	15.32—10
January	15.34—11
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.34—12
February	11.36—16
GIZA—	
November	13.63—16
January	13.74—14

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 10.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936/37	Corresponding Week 1936
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,604	466	1,352	487
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	400	97	598	118
Exports from U. S. Ports	370	70	330	68
Of which to Japan	22	2	70	25
Of which to China	—	—	1	1
Of which to Great Britain	77	8	81	5
Of which to Germany	35	16	55	14
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,809	—	1,538
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	917	—	1,338
World's visible supply	—	5,059	—	5,246
Of which to American cotton	—	3,586	—	3,637
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	899	133	967	169
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,118	310	781	273

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

TATA OILS STRONG

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

To-day being "Valan" there was no forward trading on the local Stock Exchange.

There was a moderate turnover in the cash section which ruled very steady. Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 29-15 British Burma Petrols were done at Rs. 6 and Tata Steel Second Preference were placed through at Rs. 170 Associated Cement shares were done at Rs. 153/8.

Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 52 against last closing at Rs. 54/5. The decline was due to rumours of a disappointing dividend of annas twelve and Bonus of annas four. Other scrips were mostly unchanged.

Tata oil shares were strong on extensive enquiry and were quoted at Rs. 34.

The market will open to-morrow for forward business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 6)	317 8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	1052 8
100 CENTURY	266 4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	306 4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	198 12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115 0
250 Davia	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
I. E D. Sassoon (nil)	0 12 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	162 8
100 GOGAK (Rs. 4-8)	215 10
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	66 4
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	113 12
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	368 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	650 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1080 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106 12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	270 0
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	278 12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2350 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	115 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	305 0
100 Swan (nil)	126 4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,375 0
100 Western (Rs. 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31 0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1540 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	381 14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	143 12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	153 12
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1000 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16 4
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 8
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1660 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	137 14
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	132 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4)	212 3
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217 8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	169 8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1422 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958 12
100 C. Province	96 4
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	96 0
100 Mandra Bhon	95 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102 0
500 Tapti Valley	773 12
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) XD	11 11
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	52 0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	70 0
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1672 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	357 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	330 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	172 8
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs 13-12)	243 2
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	751 4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	253 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 15
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	109 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	165 10
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	740 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15-0)	95 0
15 Scindia	29 15
25 Tata Oil (nil)	35 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1562 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	81 12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F)	240 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	105 4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1562 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 8
7 p.c. Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indoree Sept 12

Wheat Seeds and Cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds., Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 28 30
Wheat Malwi Rs. 24 27
Wheat Pissi Rs. 27 28
Tilseeds Rs. 32 34
Linseeds Bold Brown Rs. 31 32
Bhana Rs. 34 37
Ajavan Rs. 18 20
Gram Rs. 17 18
Moog (green), Rs. 30 32
Moog (black) Rs. 23 25
Oil cakes Rs. 11 12
Cotton seeds Rs. 10 11
Lintal Rs. 17 17/12
Jawar Rs. 15 17
Bajara Rs. 18 20
Chilies Rs. 65 70
Ghee Rs. 200 240
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 76 87
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70 75
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 188
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 187/4
Nazara Rs. 6//1
Gali Farack Rs. 1/8
Satan per than:
Hukumchand Rs. 4
Indore Malwa Rs. 3/4
Bhandari Rs. 4
Rajakumar Rs. 3/10
Binod Rs. 4
Hira Rs. 4
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 96 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 12
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 9
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3/4

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 26
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 74
100 Indore Malwa Debentures 80
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 223
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. ordy 114
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. pref 118
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 30
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 97
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 125
500 Hira Mills Ltd. 501
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. 10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 39
10 United Tyre and Rubber and Co. Ltd. Rs. 10
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 11
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Re. 1.

Bullion:—

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36
Silver bar per 100 tolas Rs. 52

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 13

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	35 0 0
Highest	35 8 0
Lowest	35 0 0
Closing	35 8 0
Cottonseed Sept—	
Opening	16 3 0
Highest	16 3 3
Lowest	16 0 6
Closing	16 2 6
Groundnut Feb—	
Opening	32 2 0
Highest	32 2 6
Lowest	31 13 0
Closing	32 1 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	33 12 6
Highest	33 14 6
Lowest	33 9 6
Closing	33 14 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	18 5 0
Highest	18 9 0
Lowest	18 5 0
Closing	18 8

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Sept. 13.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees 3.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 157 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8.

Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.72 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.47 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED SEPT. 13.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor · Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1937

Poona Citizens Cheer Peasant Marchers

Deputation Present Memorial To Bombay Premier

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, September 13.

300 peasants belonging to Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara Districts who began their march from Ahmednagar on September 8 with a view to present their grievances to the Congress Ministry, arrived in Poona yesterday afternoon. Among others they were led by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Bhaiji Kulkarni and K. B. Desmukh, Congress M.L.A. They are at present staying in some dharamshalas and they are being looked after during their stay here by the Poona District Congress Committee. They will commence their march towards the Council Hall by about 1-30 p.m. to be in time to reach the Council Hall by 2 p.m.

Reduce Irrigation Charges

Among others, the following demands will be presented by a deputation which has been elected by the peasant marchers:

(1) Complete remission of land arrears of land revenue due last year.

(2) Stay of all proceedings of collection of arrears of rent.

(3) Reduction in land revenue by ten or fifteen per cent at least.

(4) Repeal of the Land Revenue Code and its substitution by new land laws levying tax on net agrarian income of Rs. 500 and over.

(5) Total reversal of the policy of the Irrigation Department in favour of small farmers.

(6) Substantial reduction in the irrigation charges.

(7) Declaration of a moratorium of recovery of all agrarian debts.

It is expected that Mr. Kher and Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, will receive the peasant marchers and hear their grievances

PEASANT MEMORIAL

The following memorial will be presented to the Premier:—

The peasants of Maharashtra like their brothers in the rest of the presidency, inspired as they were by the Congress struggle for freedom and the Congress Agrarian programme, voted by an overwhelming majority for the Congress candidates in our districts. And when the Congress members of the Assembly decided to accept office in pursuance of the resolution of the A. I. C. C. and the Congress Working Committee, we felt that the day of our oppression was at an end and that the Congress Government would do its utmost to implement their election pledges during the period they remained in office.

Nearly two months have passed since you, Sir, and your colleagues took office as Congress Ministers in our Presidency. You presented your first Budget and you have disclosed the main lines of your policy during the Budget debates. And we feel that we are now justified in taking stock of the situation as it appears to-day to us in the villages and to place our point of view before you.

May we heartily congratulate you, at the very outset, for the total permanent abolition of the grazing fees that were largely collected from our division. These oppressive fees cost us far more in terms of comfort and happiness to ourselves and our cattle than could be evaluated in terms of money. And we now heave a sigh of relief that we will have to hear no more of these oppressive taxes from the forest officers during the years to come.

We would however like to inform you that most of these grazing fees have been already recovered from most of us in the villages. It is therefore our earnest request to you to issue orders to the officers concerned to remit the amount collected from us without loss of time.

We are also grateful to you for providing Rs. 10 lakhs for the supply of drinking water for rural areas and Rs. 3 lakhs for building village roads. Our joy on these counts is however tempered by the vague, but we hope unauthorised rumours to the effect that these grants will be made only to such villages as are prepared to give free labour for the construction of roads wells and tanks We would request you to remember that it is largely landless labourers who engage in such work and as this class has also been very hard hit during recent years, much harder even than other section of the community, they would not be able to engage in any labour without adequate wages. We would therefore request you to allay all these rumours and doubts by announcing a programme of supplying materials as well as cash for wages of labour for the construction of roads and wells

COMPLETE REMISSION

We further thank you for remitting the arrears of land revenue to the extent of about Rs. 16 lakhs that fell due before the current year. Unfortunately most of the revenue for the years before the last had already been collected from our province with its customary ruthlessness by the revenue department. Most of the arrears that we owe to the government date from June 1936 as half or whole of the land revenue was suspended in many villages during the last year. We need hardly remind you that rains failed almost completely in Ahmednagar and parts of Poona and Sholapur districts during the last year. And no crops that we can raise during this year can compensate us for the heavy loss that we have suffered last year.

May we therefore request you to declare a complete remission of the arrears of last year which is in complete accord with the Congress Resolution on the matter And as any amount that we might pay during the current year would in the absence of any specific orders to the contrary, be

(Continued on page 8 Col. 5)

Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas, who presided over the Bombay Women's meeting held at Madhav Baug on Thursday last to congratulate the Congress Ministers of Bombay.

Dr. Mrs. Cecilia D'Monte, L.M.&S who has donated Rs. 16,000 to the Cama Hospital, Bombay, for the extension of a ward, which was opened by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health in the Government of Bombay, on Friday last.

Mr. Shivpratap B. Joshi, President of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, who presented an address on behalf of the Exchange to Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Bombay on Friday last.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK PASSENGER TRAIN?

GAYA, September 13.

A report from Nawadah states that an unsuccessful attempt to wreck the 105 up Monghyr-Gaya Passenger was made this morning.

It appears heaps of stones were placed on the railway lines between Sheikhupura and Kasichowk stations on the South Behar Railway.

When the Passenger train was approaching bthe spotb at neckbreak speed, the driver noticing some obstruction on the lines, applied the vacuum brakes and avoided serious consequences.

A joint enquiry has been instituted by the District and Railway Police.—United Press.

SEND-OFF TO BRABOURNE

Cabinet To Be Present At Poona Station

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 13.

It is understood that the Congress Ministry has decided to go to Poona Station both to give a send-off to Lord Brabourne, the outgoing Governor and to welcome Sir Roger Lumley, the incoming Governor.

STRIKE IN SIND COLLEGE AGAIN

Muslim Students Down Books As Protest Against Rustication

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

Another strike has commenced this morning in the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, when all Muslim students numbering 100 and about 15 others stayed out, protesting against what they characterise it as 'unjust punishment' meted out to a student of that college, by the Principal for harassing a lady student

These students demand that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the whole affair, with special reference to the incident wherein, it was alleged, the lady student hurled her notebook at the face of the student The strikers are persuading others to join the strike.—United Press

Professors Asked To Suspend Work

KARACHI, Sept. 13.

Consequent upon the strike commenced this morning by the students of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, the Principal has ordered the professors to suspend the work and close the college at 12 noon.

Earlier, the Principal while attempting to enter the college, was not allowed to do so by the strikers, who fell prostrated on the ground at the college gates and asked him not to enter the college.—United Press.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY'S LIFE EXTENDED

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy announced during the course of his address to the joint session of the Central Legislature, that Legislative Assembly's life will be extended till October 1st 1938.

Lady Linlithgow owing to slight indisposition did not attend the joint session to-day under medical advice.—United Press.

MINISTER NURIE IN AJMER

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, (By Mail).

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister of Bombay, was entertained to tea by Mr. Krishna Gopal Garg, a prominent Congress worker of Ajmer at the Ratan Building. About 150 guests were present at the party. The occasion was utilised for discussion on the local political and civic situation, which lasted for an hour. Immediately after the meeting Mr. Nurie drove to the Trevor Town Hall, where he addressed a public meeting. The hall was full to its capacity

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

Will Excise Department Give Licence For Liquor?

There is a widespread impression among the public that the policy of prohibition to be pursued by the Ministry of Bombay is aimed only at the country liquor shops and toddy booths—in fact solely at the traffic in drink among the poorer classes,—and that the well-to-do consumers of foreign imported liquor will be left to enjoy the luxury of alcoholic indulgence.

The "Chronicle" is able to state that there is no such intention. The aim is to achieve complete prohibition within the space of three years and no form of alcoholic indulgence will be exempted.

More than this the Excise Department will in no circumstances issue any new licences and are at present engaged in the consideration of measures for the cancellation of certain privileges and exemptions enjoyed hitherto by luxury Clubs, theatres and other social institutions

These exemptions from the licence fees which have to be paid by ordinary hotels and bars are likely to cease in the near future and a considerable increase in Government revenue is likely to accrue before the licences enjoyed by such places are finally cancelled

There is at the moment considerable discussion as to the stupendous loss of revenue to Government if and when Prohibition becomes an established fact But what of to-day? The present system of issuing foreign liquor licences to clubs, theatres, gymkhanas and other social institutions on one pretext or another is depriving the Treasury of considerable revenue This system should be thoroughly overhauled during the period allotted by the Ministry of Bombay to achieve its goal and all special concessions and privileges enjoyed hitherto should be ended, is the view expressed by those who welcome the new policy

It is perhaps not commonly known that of the four kinds of Foreign Liquor licences now issued namely, refreshment rooms, hotles, clubs and theatres. Only the former two licencees pay the regular annual licence fees on actual consumption while clubs and theatres are exempted from paying such fees and contribute a small sum yearly to the Excise revenue although they have a very large turnover of business The special concession to Clubs is stated to be the result of a pact made with the European Group in Council in 1922 by the then Commissioner of Excise, Mr Ghosel who wanted a safe passage for his Bill to enhance the Foreign [illegible] licence fees.

The clubs it is believed enjoy many concessions because they serve and cater only for their members but this is not the case. This argument cannot any longer entitle them for such privileges because it is a known fact that most of the big social functions are held in clubs like the Willingdon; Byculla; Radio; and Orient Clubs. It would be interesting to know what revenue if any has been paid by these Clubs when functions of this nature have been held in the respective Clubs. Apart from the fact that there are First Class Hotels and Restaurants in the city where such functions may be held. There is no reason why Clubs should be no reason why these should be made the avenue for such functions.

It is certainly a scandal that when the major number attending such functions are now—members of the Clubs, that no revenue should be forthcoming Government more especially when alcoholic drinks are lavishly served. This is a matter which merits the urgent attention of the Excise Minister and it is hoped that he will take immediate measures to prevent the continuance of this abuse of privilege.

The theatres in the city pay a sum of Rs 250 per annum for the sale of Foreign Liquor in their premises to patrons of their cinema show. There are a number of restrictions placed on such institutions, among which, they are permitted to open only half an hour before each show and they are to close down half an hour after the show. Except in very few cases, perhaps, there is strict obedience to this rule in the major of the theatres. But it is stated that except in some of the leading theatres, the bar is placed in such an advantageous position to make it accessible even to those who are not ticket holders.

This again is a matter which the Excise Department might be instructed to inquire into and amend so that none but genuine ticket holders may be served in the theatres.

Where such bars exist without any restriction as to the admittance of persons to the counter, they should be placed on the same scale as the ordinary bars and hotels in the city.

Stricter supervision by Excise Officers will remove the many abuses that now exist in certain of these bars as to adulterated spirits and other defects in service.

It is indeed gratifying to note that the Commissioner of Excise has taken prompt action in sealing the shop of one of the two cases mentioned in the last article and it would be in keeping with the policy of prohibition chalked out by the Ministry of Bombay if effective measures are adopted to prevent the many abuses that now exist and the grave scandal of adulteration of foreign liquor which still persists in some bars in the city.

Many are now asking whether it would be in keeping with the present policy of Government to grant fresh licences. In this connection it is mentioned that there are two applications coming up for disposal shortly before the Advisory Committee of the Excise Department. The first of these applications is from Mr. Shixa C. Cambatta, the owner of the theatre magnificient, fronting the Churchgate Reclamation grounds and the other is from the Cricket Club of India also on the same location.

UTKAL P. C. C. TAKES DISCIPLINARY ACTION

CUTTACK: September 11.

The Working Committee of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee met this morning and discussed the enrolment of Congress members and some other organisational matters.

Disciplinary action was taken against Bera Behera, a Harijan member of the Orissa Assembly, who seceded from the Congress Party and joined the Opposition, by debarring him from being a four-anna Congress member for a period of five years.

The Working Committee meets again in the evening to discuss the activities of the Orissa Ministry.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

NO, I'M NOT DREAMING-- SHE'S THERE ON THAT RUNAWAY HANDCAR--- AN' I CAN'T HELP HER!
WADE! YOU'RE BACK-- I THOUGHT YOU'D RUN OUT ON ME, TOO! THAT SMACK ON TH' HEAD HAS GOT ME THINKIN' ALL SORTS O' THINGS!
HELP ME ON WITH THESE SKIS, DONAVAN! I'VE GOT A PLAN--- A CRAZY PLAN!
WE SHOULDA JUMPED BEFORE---NOW IT'S GOIN' TOO FAST AN' WE CAN'T SLOW IT DOWN----
TH' LOAD'S TOO HEAVY, DOC!- TOSS TH' GIRL OFF!
LYMAN ANDERSON
8-12
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